



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

LOCAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.



REPORTS
OF 'THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1929

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

LOCAL
SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Report on the Public Health
and Sanitary Administration
for the year 1929.

THOMAS HOLT, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, BURNLEY

JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

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Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, 1929.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN NUTTALL, J.P.) from Nov.

ALDERMAN CLEGG, J.P., Chairman. (Died 26th June).

COUNCILLOR MUNRO, Vice-Chairman. (Chairman from November).

ALDERMAN HEATON, J.P.

„ LEES, J.P.

„ SINCLAIR, J.P., O.B.E. (to October).

„ WHEWELL, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. BROWN, J.P.

„ CHADWICK (from November).

„ CLARK (to October).

„ J. T. CLEGG.

„ DUXBURY (to October).

„ HEAP (from November).

„ LYNCH.

„ POLLARD.

„ PRESTON (from November).

„ ROBINSON.

„ SAMPSON, J.P.

„ SUTCLIFFE (from November).

„ TODD.

FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE BUSINESS ONLY.

Co-opted Member.

MRS. U. A. COATES.

Advisory Members.

MRS. J. F. HEAP.

MRS. E. POPPLETON.

MRS. W. H. WATSON.

Staff of the Public Health Department.

MEDICAL OFFICERS (WHOLE TIME).

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, School Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent, Burnley Joint Hospital Board.	} *THOMAS HOLT, M.D., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and Resident Medical Officer, Burnley Joint Hospital Board.	} *M. C. R. GRAHAME, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Director of Public Health Laboratory ...	} A. H. PRIESTLEY, M.B., CH.B.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Maternity and Child Welfare, and Resident Medical Officer at Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.	} *ENID BAILE, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.
School Medical Service	*ELSIE CATLOW, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B. (Appointed Feb., 1929).

MEDICAL OFFICERS (PART TIME).

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Ophthalmic Surgeon and Nose and Throat Specialist	} *T. SNOWBALL, M.A., M.B., CH.B.
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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

Visiting Obstetrician to Bank Hall Maternity Hospital and Consultant under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.	} *A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.
---	--------------------------------------

OTHER OFFICERS (WHOLE TIME).

Veterinary and Meat Inspector	J. KENYON, M.R.C.V.S.
Dental Surgeon, School Medical, Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Services ...	} *H. A. BOLTON, L.D.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts	} R. JUMP, Mem. R.S.I. (by exam.)†a

Housing Inspector	J. FIELD.†
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	{ H. ALIFFE†a, H. CROSSLEY†, R. ROBERTS†, J. W. ALMOND†, E. HARGREAVES†, F. SHUTTLEWORTH†.
Superintendent Health Visitor	*MISS M. BURGESS.†||‡§
Health Visitors	{ *MISS M. FERNIHOUGH||‡ *MISS L. R. FIRTH, *MISS S. HEAP||‡, *MISS S. JACKSON||‡, *MRS. A. J. JONESb, *MISS L. G. MOORE||‡c, *MISS A. PRICE||‡, *MRS. H. REEVES||‡.
Matron, Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital	} *MISS G. M. NICOL.||‡
Chief Clerk	H. V. HARTLEY.†
Clerks	{ H. SIMPSON, W. BLACK, MISSES D. FODEN, M. STUTTARD, E. WILKINSON U. GORMAN, B. PINKNEY.

†Certified Sanitary Inspector.

aMeat and Other Food Certificate.

||Certificate of C.M.B.

§Maternity and Child Welfare Certificate.

‡State Registered Nurse.

bHealth Visitor's Certificate.

c do. do. R.S.I.

*A contribution to the salaries of these Officers is made from Exchequer Grants.

Summary of Statistics.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Statute Acres	4694·7.
Area built upon	approximately 1,698 acres.
Enumerated Population (Census 1921)	103,157.
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1929	100,200
Density of Population, i.e., Number of persons per acre	21·3
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	25,295
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1929	26,910
Number of Families, or separate occupiers, 1921	25,515
Number of New Houses erected in 1929	436
Rateable Value	£636,568
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,401
Amount of Poor Law (Out-door Relief) paid in 1929	£23,142

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	M.	F.	1929 Total.	1928
Live Births: Legitimate	688	642	1,330	
Illegitimate	34	39	73	
	<hr/> 722	<hr/> 681	<hr/> 1,403	1,501
Rate per 1,000 of population			14·0	14·96
Stillbirths: Legitimate	49	35	84	
Illegitimate	1	4	5	
	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 89	82
Rate per 1,000 of population			0·89	0·82
Number of Deaths (Males 776, Females 731)			1,507	1,345
Death Rate per 1,000 of population			15·0	13·3
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth—				
From Sepsis			3	—
From other causes			4	5
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Births			5·0	3·33
Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age			147	119
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births			104·8	79·3
Death Rates per 1,000 of population, from				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			0·75	0·82
All Forms of Tuberculosis			0·93	0·98
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)			2·16	1·72
Cancer			1·55	1·59
Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases: Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup			0·62	0·20
Death Rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis of Children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births			11·4	7·33
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			3	8
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			42	2
Deaths from Diarrhœa under 2 years			16	11

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer's Report

For the Year ended 31st December, 1929.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

SIR,

I have the honour to report on the conditions affecting the general health of the inhabitants of Burnley during the year 1929.

The Vital Statistics do not present any great variation from the average. The infant mortality figure is higher than last year, being 3 per 1,000 births above the average for the previous five years.

The general health of the school child is satisfactory. There was an epidemic of scarlet fever which was not of a very severe type. Epidemics of scarlet fever never shew the big numbers associated with a measles epidemic. This is accounted for by the fact that we have many more possibilities of control of the earlier stages of scarlet fever than of measles. In the case of the epidemic of the year under review the mildness of the disease has caused it to be widespread. The difficulty of diagnosis, the slight general disturbance of the health of the child and consequent failure to send for the doctor have been the chief factors.

The outstanding event of the year regarding the public health has been the passing of the Local Government Act, 1929. This is a great step towards the unification of the control of those Medical Services which are carried out by Local Authorities.

The Local Authority, in this case the County Council, or the County Borough will now become the central authority for the administration of the health services in its own district. This applies to services other than the National Health Insurance, which should, at a later period, come within the administrative sphere of local authorities.

The medical services formerly administered by the Guardians of the Poor was for poor persons as defined by the Poor Law, and all forms of treatment were available in Burnley for persons of that class. The Local Sanitary Authority have now taken the place of the Guardians, and the definition of "poor" as regards those to be dealt with by the community has taken on for some years past a wider meaning, for it relates not only to the destitute, but to those persons who are too poor to secure the proper and necessary treatment for their ailments, or the proper and necessary food for their physical requirements. They may not be actually devoid of means, but have insufficient. This class is being helped in some cases by the voluntary hospitals as out-patients or in-patients, and, where the cases of illness do not come quite within the range of hospital treatment, are being helped, apart from private charity, by the Local Sanitary Authority, i.e., maternity and child welfare, treatment of uninsured tuberculous patients, treatment of minor ailments at the School Clinic, etc.

The new Act is designed to make one Authority responsible for dealing with the destitute and the poor of the kind mentioned, and where necessary, to provide the means for doing this, or to supplement those already in existence, where such are inadequate. .

Where it was previously optional for a Local Authority to provide Hospital accommodation for the inhabitants of its own district, it now becomes their duty to see what accommodation is available, and, if inadequate, how far the inadequacy can be overcome.

The number of Hospital beds in Burnley would appear to be fairly adequate if we take those in the whole of the Institutions:—

Primrose Bank Hospital (Local Authority)	...	...	...	281 beds.
Primrose Bank Mental Hospital (Local Authority)	...	...	...	150 „
Victoria Hospital (Voluntary)	...	...	...	100 „
Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital (Local Authority)	...	...	...	46 „
Marsden Road Sanatorium and Crown Point Isolation Hospital (Joint Hospital Board)	...	...	...	100 „

Primrose Bank and the Victoria Hospital are both general hospitals, and a careful consideration of the number and class of case admitted to each Institution should lead to some arrangement whereby overlapping can be

avoided and the best use made of both Institutions. Of the other Institutions, the Infectious Disease Hospital at Marsden Road has for some years taken infectious cases of all classes, quite irrespective of whether they were persons for whom the Guardians were responsible or not. Bank Hall Maternity Hospital and Home was started in order to take a class who would not at that time go to a Poor Law Infirmary, and in almost all cases payment has been made by the patients for the services they have received. Such payments have been made in accordance with a Scale of Income. The Children's Ward at Bank Hall Hospital has been used almost exclusively for the children of the poor, using that term in the wider sense already mentioned, but no payment so far has been asked for from the parents for this treatment.

There is some difficulty in securing certain forms of treatment at Victoria Hospital which is shown by the large waiting list of surgical cases always in existence, and it will be for consideration how far that waiting list can be obviated. It may be that some arrangements can be arrived at whereby a wider use can be made of the Primrose Bank Hospital than has so far obtained.

These are matters that can be dealt with after the 1st April, 1930, the date of taking over from the Guardians, for after that date we shall be able to get a better knowledge of the requirements as regards Hospital accommodation for the district.

Primrose Bank, Victoria Hospital, and the Marsden Road Sanatorium will still continue to provide accommodation for patients from outside Burnley as well as for those in Burnley.

The medical activities of the Local Authorities were at one time roughly divided as follows:—

1. Preventive. (Local Sanitary Authority).
2. Curative. (Guardians).

PREVENTIVE.

Matters which affect the health of the public in a general way, e.g., housing conditions, purity of food, infectious diseases, nuisances affecting health, etc., etc.

CURATIVE.

It is under the second heading of curative that the great change is made by the Act of 1929. In the table following, the medical activities of the Guardians at the time of the passing of the Act are shown on one side, and those of the Local Authority on the other, and it will be seen how much these were overlapping. Thus, the Local Authority have for many years been affording relief of a medical nature to those who could not otherwise secure it (i.e., the poor), in respect of mothers and babies, school children and those who have

been suffering from certain forms of disease. Though actual money grants have not been made, relief has been granted to many persons in the way of milk to babies, free meals for school children and expectant mothers, free hospital treatment of certain kinds for those who had not the means to provide it. The Local Authority has been enabled to do this by various Acts of Parliament, though the " Poor Law " has theoretically covered all the ground. It is hoped that, as far as possible, relief to poor persons can be carried out along the lines laid down in these various Acts in preference to the old way of the " Poor Law."

Details of Medical and other Functions.

GUARDIANS UNDER THE POOR LAW.	BURNLEY COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL UNDER VARIOUS ACTS.
(a) The provision and management of Primrose Bank Institution for	
1. Patients requiring medical or surgical treatment.	Twenty-four beds for ailing children at Bank Hall Hospital.
2. Requiring special treatment, e.g.:	
i. Venereal disease.	Treatment Centre for venereal diseases and beds at the Victoria Hospital.
ii. Tuberculosis and Infectious Diseases.	Fifty beds at Sanatoria for pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases. Provision of Tuberculosis Dispensary. Provision of a Fever Hospital (Burnley Joint Hospital Board).
(b) Provision for those requiring specialised treatment.	
i. Orthopædic irrespective of age.	For children only. Beds at Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital and at Ancoats Children's Hospital.
ii. Ophthalmic irrespective of age.	Provision of After-Care Centre. For school children only. Treatment of defective vision and issuing of prescriptions for glasses.
iii. Diseases of ear, skin, nose and throat, etc., irrespective of age.	For school children only. Provision of Minor Ailments Clinic. Operative treatment of enlarged tonsils and of adenoids at the Victoria Hospital. Treatment of Dental defects.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (c) Provision for | |
| i. Maternity patients and newly born infants. | Provision of twenty beds at Bank Hall Hospital for abnormal and normal cases of confinement. |
| ii. Mental and epileptic patients of all ages. | Special Schools and Institutions for educable mentally defective or epileptic school children. |
| (d) Supervision of infants and children under the Children Act and otherwise. | Home visitation by the Health Visitors in respect of children under school age and medical inspection and treatment of children of school age. |
| (e) Care of Adults in health, i.e., the aged, casuals, and others. | |
| (f) Medical out-relief (i.e., the district medical officers). | |
| (g) Vaccination (Prevention of disease). | Vaccination by the medical staff of the Public Health Department during Smallpox epidemics. |

It would appear that all forms of medical relief are possible under Acts other than the "Poor Law," with the exception of the Domiciliary Service.

With the acquisition of Primrose Bank Institution (a general hospital) and a domiciliary medical service (the district medical officers) along with the powers formerly possessed by the Guardians, a complete service for the treatment of any or all cases will be at the disposal of the Local Sanitary Authority.

This means that it will be possible for all forms of medical or material aid to be available through the Local Sanitary Authority either under the Poor Law or through the maternity and child welfare, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases acts and regulations, for any person who is too poor to provide it for himself.

The Public Health Department has, so far, been the centre from which the medical activities of the Local Sanitary Authority have been directed—maternity and child welfare, school medical service, tuberculosis, venereal diseases—and it is intended that the new duties necessitated by the Act of 1929 shall be administered from the same centre.

The Public Health Department will deal with all health matters, the Public Assistance Department will deal with other matters under the Act not

usually considered as health matters. The addition of the district medical officers to its medical staff will introduce a new kind of work not hitherto carried out by the Local Sanitary Authority, an extremely important link in the chain of duties to be administered by them.

The Relieving Officers are Public Assistance Officers and with a rather different conception of the powers and duties than has hitherto obtained, may be made a real help to the Medical Officer of Health in his all important work of the prevention of disease. Their duties should become analogous to those of the Health Visitors who are carrying out many similar duties, but only in regard to mothers, babies, school children and tuberculosis patients.

The knowledge acquired by the Public Assistance Officers in the course of these duties will be a valuable asset in the fight against disease, for though these Officers will be concerned with the relief of the destitute (non-medical) as well as those who require medical assistance, both classes are of great concern to a Public Health Authority on account of the defective physical and social conditions usually associated with both poverty and ill-health.

The foregoing is an attempt to explain as briefly as possible parts of the Local Government Act, 1929, in so far as their administration are likely to directly affect the Public Health.

This Act will further affect "the Break up of the Poor Law," which would appear to have outlived most of its usefulness.

I have to thank the members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for their consideration during the year, and also the various members of the staff of the Department for their loyal and helpful assistance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT,

June, 1930.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

Section 1.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Position—Latitude $53^{\circ} 47' 30''$ N. and Longitude $2^{\circ} 14' 30''$ W.

Mean Height above Sea level, 465 feet.

Area and Population :—

The Borough is 4,694·7 acres in area.

The population, as estimated by the Registrar General, is 100,200 mid-year 1929, as compared with 100,700 mid-year 1928—a decrease of 500. The corrected Census figure of 1921 was 103,157.

In the absence of more definite information, the calculation of mortality rates given in this report are based on the Registrar General's estimated figure of 100,200.

Occupation.—The 1921 Census return revealed the fact that there were 61,205 occupied persons over 12 years of age (35,154 males and 26,051 females) 31,951 were employed in the cotton industry (11,734 males and 20,217 females), and of these 23,772 or 74% were employed as cotton weavers. The sex distribution of the cotton weavers was 7,445 males, 16,327 females.

The other occupations included metal workers, 3,208, workers in wood and furniture 1,099, makers of textile goods and articles of dress 1,468, persons employed in transport and communication 2,600, builders, bricklayers, stone and slate workers 1,008, mining and quarrying occupations 3,107.

Baths.—There are three Public Baths owned by the Corporation. The number of attendances during the year ended 31st March, 1930, was 209,612.

Poor Law Relief.—The total amount of Out-door Relief expended in Burnley during the year was £23,142 7s. 8d. The weekly average number of persons in receipt of Out-relief was 1,796, comprising 728 families. There were 1,517 admissions to the "House."

Rateable Value.—The rateable value for the year 1929-30 was £636,568, and the sum represented by a penny rate £2,401.

Unemployment.—The average number of unemployed in Burnley, on the register of the Employment Exchange in 1929 was 5,220 per week, as compared with 5,371 in 1928.

Health Insurance.—The total number of insured persons in Burnley on the 31st December, 1929, was approximately 55,196, or about 55% of the total population.

The Weather of 1929 compared with 1928.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT QUEEN'S PARK.

	1929	1928
Sunshine: Total	1273·1 hrs. ...	1089 hrs.
No. of days with bright sunshine	289 ...	285
Highest amount in 24 hours	14·0 hrs. ...	14·6 hrs.
	on 14th & 15th July	on 2nd & 20th June
Rainfall: Total fall	42·19 ins. ...	51·4 ins.
No. of days of rain	199 ...	238
Highest amount in a day	1·3 ins. ...	2·04 ins.
	on 11th Nov.	on 20th Aug.
Temperature:—		
Mean Temp. in Shade	46·6° ...	47·6°
Mean Range	13·8° ...	13·0°
Mean of Earth Therm, 1 foot...	47·2° ...	47·9°
„ „ 4 ft.	47·4° ...	48·1°
No. of days of ground frost ...	161 ...	89
Relative Humidity:		
Mean	80·8% ...	81·0%

The results for the individual months of 1929 compiled from the observations taken at 9 a.m. G.M.T., together with a yearly summary since the Climatological Station at Queen's Park was commenced in 1908, are given in the Appendix to this report.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.—There have been 1,425 live births (733 males, 692 females) registered in Burnley during 1929. After adjustment of this total for inward and outward transferable births (supplied by the Registrar General) a net total of 1,403 births, or a decrease of 98 over the total for 1928 is obtained. The following table shews the net births by sex and legitimacy.

Live Births.

1928		1929		
		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
757	Males	688	34	722
744	Females	642	39	681
1,501	Total	1,330	73	1,403
14·96	Rate per 1,000 living ...	13·28	0·72	14·0

Illegitimate births amounted to 73 (34 males and 39 females), the percentage being 5·2 compared with 6·1 in the previous year.

The birth rate per 1,000 of population for the year was 14·0 as compared with 14·96 in 1928, and 17·6, the average for the preceding 10 years. The rate is highest in Healey Ward and lowest in St. Andrew's Ward.

The birth rate in 1929 is the lowest on record, the next lowest being 14·3 in 1918.

Throughout England and Wales the birth rate in 1929 was 16·3, and in the 107 great towns 16·6.

Stillbirths.—During the year 89 stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 55·6 per 1,000 total births and 0·89 per 1,000 of population as compared with 51·8 and 0·82 respectively in 1928, the first complete year during which stillbirths were registerable. The sex and legitimacy of the stillbirths for 1929 are shewn below.

Stillbirths.

1928		1929		
		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
48	Males	49	1	50
34	Females	35	4	39
82	Total	84	5	89

Deaths.—There were 1,690 deaths registered in Burnley during the year. Of this number 240 deaths of non-residents, chiefly occurring in public institutions, have been excluded, leaving 1,450 deaths of residents. To this number has been added 57 deaths of Burnley people who died in other districts.

After these adjustments a net total of 1,507 deaths is obtained (males 776, females 731) giving a crude death rate of 15·0 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 13·36 for 1928, and 14·3, the average for the last 10 years. The death rate for England and Wales in 1929 was 13·4, and in the 107 great towns 13·7. The increase over 1928 in the number of deaths is accounted for by the increased deaths from influenza, whooping cough and respiratory diseases.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.—There were 235 deaths under 5 years of age (15·6%) (147 being children under 1 year of age) ; 36 school children, i.e., between 5 and 15 years of age ; 56 between 15 and 25 ; 148 from 25 to 45 ; 473 between 45 and 65 and 559 or rather more than a third of the total deaths were persons aged 65 years and upwards.

INQUESTS.—The number of inquests held on Burnley residents was 120.

INSTITUTIONS.—There have been 669 deaths in the Public Institutions during the year as follows:—

	Deaths of		Deaths of		Total.
	Burnley residents.		non-residents.		
Primrose Bank Institution	281	...	155	...	436
Victoria Hospital	105	...	65	...	170
The Sanatorium	34	...	5	...	39
Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital	16	...	8	...	24
	—	...	—	...	—
	436	...	133	...	669
	—	...	—	...	—

The following table gives comparative figures respecting birth rate, death rate and analysis of Mortality during the year 1929.

Table shewing Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1929.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1929, but those for the towns to the middle of 1928. The Mortality Rates refer to the whole populations as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

This Table, with the exception of the line relating to the Borough, has been compiled by the Registrar-General.

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 year.
England and Wales ...	16.3	0.68	13.4	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.15	0.08	0.74	0.55	8.1	74
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16.6	0.69	13.7	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.06	0.76	0.50	10.9	79
157 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted populations 20,000-50,000) ...	16.0	0.71	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.71	0.45	5.9	69
London ...	15.7	0.53	13.8	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.26	0.08	0.69	0.56	10.7	70
BURNLEY Population (100,200) ...	14.0	0.89	15.0	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.41	0.07	0.67	0.47	11.4	104.8

Causes of Death.

In the table below the chief causes of death are shewn. Details of the causes and ages at death with Ward distribution are given in Table 1 of the Appendix.

	No.	% of Total Deaths.
Heart Disease	401	26·6
Respiratory Diseases, etc.	217	14·4
Cancer	156	10·3
All Forms of Tuberculosis	94	6·2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ; Apoplexy	72	4·8
Influenza	68	4·5
Diseases of Arteries	58	3·9
Diseases of Urinary System	55	3·6
Diseases of Early Infancy	55	3·6
Violence	47	3·1

Heart Disease.—Heart Disease, with 26·6% of all deaths to its credit, heads the list of specified diseases as the most frequent cause of death. There were 401 deaths, giving a rate per 1,000 of population of 4·0.

Cancer.—There were 156 deaths from Cancer during the calendar year 1929, as against 160 in 1928. The death rate is 1·55 per 1,000.

From the table below it will be seen that the death rate from Cancer is on the increase. Since 1881 the rate has been practically doubled.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
No. of Deaths	128	148	108	145	118	126	131	154	160	156
Death Rate per 1,000 of population	1·22	1·41	1·03	1·38	1·14	1·23	1·32	1·55	1·59	1·55

The following shews the Cancer deaths in age and sex groups.

1929	0—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	Total
Male	—	—	—	5	38	23	66
Female ...	—	—	—	6	50	34	90

The sites affected with cancer are given below.

Site.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buccal Cavity	9	2	11
Pharynx, Oesophagus, Stomach, etc.	24	21	45
Peritoneum, Intestine, Rectum	13	16	29
Female Genital Organs	—	19	19
Breast.....	—	14	14
Skin	4	1	5
Other or unspecified	16	17	33
	66	90	156

Tuberculosis.—The deaths attributed to tuberculosis in 1929 numbered 94 (Respiratory system 75, other forms 19), or just over 6% of the total deaths. Reference to the mortality from tuberculosis is made in the section of this report headed Tuberculosis.

Influenza. Influenza was prevalent during the early part of 1929. During the year there were 68 deaths, 53 of which occurred during the first quarter of the year.

The age groups are:—

	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Males	1	4	—	2	8	14	14	43
Females	—	1	1	—	3	12	8	25
Total	1	5	1	2	11	26	22	68

Respiratory Diseases.—During the year 217 deaths occurred from Bronchitis, Br.-Pneumonia, Pneumonia, etc., as compared with 173 in 1928. This is equivalent to a death rate of 2.16 per 1,000 of the population or 14.4% of the total deaths. The age groups are as follows:—

	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Bronchitis	9	8	—	1	3	25	51	97
Pneumonia (all forms)	29	30	3	4	7	23	15	111
Other Respiratory, including Pleurisy, Empyema, etc.	—	—	2	2	1	2	2	9
Total	38	38	5	7	11	50	68	217

Accidents as a cause of mortality.—There were 34 accidental deaths, 11 of which were due to vehicular traffic. The particulars and age groups are:—

Cause.	Under						Over	Total
	1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-	
Burns	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	5
Suffocation by Poisonous Gas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Accidental Drowning ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Injury by Fall	—	—	—	1	—	2	8	11
Injury in Mine	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Injury by Machinery ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Injury by Vehicular Traffic	—	2	3	2	2	—	2	11
Total	2	2	5	4	4	5	12	34

Deaths in Institutions.

More use is being made of institutions by people suffering from various complaints. In 1929, 436 or 29% of the deaths of Burnley people occurred in Public Institutions in the Borough.

The comparative figures for the last 10 years are given below.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Deaths in Institutions.	%
1920	1,487	343	23·0
1921	1,439	313	21·8
1922	1,619	394	24·3
1923	1,403	317	22·6
1924	1,528	383	25·0
1925	1,510	362	24·0
1926	1,312	366	27·9
1927	1,529	469	30·6
1928	1,345	390	29·0
1929	1,507	436	29·0

Infant Mortality.

There were 155 deaths under one year registered in Burnley during the year 1929. After adjustment for inward and outward transferable deaths, a net total of 147 deaths is obtained, or 28 more than the net deaths registered in 1928.

The infant mortality rate for 1929 is higher than that of 1928—104·8 per 1,000 as compared with 79·3, an increase of 25 per 1,000 births.

The average infant mortality for the 10 years 1919–1928 is 109 per 1,000 births.

Of the 147 deaths, 5 were those of illegitimate children. The infant mortality amongst these children was 68·5 as compared with 130 per 1,000 in 1928.

The following table shews the Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births for both sexes during the year under review, and the previous 10 years:—

					Births.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate, per 1,000 Births.		
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1919	...	...	...	...	770	830	107	82	138·9	98·8	118
1920	...	...	...	...	1,213	1,243	182	135	150·0	108·6	129
1921	...	...	...	...	1,239	1,107	171	108	138·1	97·6	118
1922	...	...	...	...	997	959	129	94	129·4	98·0	114
1923	...	...	...	...	895	929	101	86	112·8	92·6	103
1924	...	...	...	...	867	834	132	83	152·2	99·5	126
1925	...	...	...	...	818	821	100	78	122·2	95·0	109
1926	...	...	...	...	845	755	81	57	95·8	75·5	86
1927	...	...	...	...	792	715	98	68	123·7	95·1	110
1928	...	...	...	...	757	744	63	56	83·2	75·3	79·3
1929	...	...	...	...	722	681	85	62	117·7	91·0	104·8

The mortality amongst infants during 1929 in England and Wales and in the 107 great towns was 74 and 79 per 1,000 births respectively.

A table shewing the Infant Mortality rates in the Lancashire towns during 1929, follows.

Table shewing Infantile Mortality in the Lancashire Towns during 1929, as
shewn by the Returns of the Registrar-General.

Name of Town.							Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
Ince-in-Makerfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Leigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Wigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Colne	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Oldham	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Salford	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
St. Helens	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Hindley	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
BURNLEY	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Chadderton	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Lancaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Warrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Ashton-under-Lyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Preston	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Manchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Farnworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Heywood	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Middleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Darwen	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Swinton and Pendlebury	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Blackburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Padiham	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Ashton-in-Makerfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Barrow-in-Furness	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Widnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Bacup	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Rawtenstall	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Rochdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Atherton	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Bury	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Chorley	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Southport	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Bootle	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Eccles	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Radcliffe	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Accrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Nelson	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Blackpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Lytham-St. Annes	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Morecambe and Heysham	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Stretford	...	...	...	...	...	...	49

Causes of Death of Infants.

The table on the next page gives the stated causes of death of infants at various ages under 1 year.

It will be seen that the deaths of children under 4 weeks of age in 1929 amounted to 61, giving a mortality rate of 43·5 per 1,000 births. The comparative figures for the previous years are

Year.				Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 births.
1924	...	...	...	35·8
1925	...	...	...	37·2
1926	...	...	...	36·9
1927	...	...	...	48·9
1928	...	...	...	42·6

Congenital malformations, debility and premature birth caused 54 deaths or 37% of the total, and respiratory diseases (bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.) were responsible for 28 deaths or nearly 26%. Whooping cough was prevalent during the early part of the year, and there were 18 deaths of infants from this cause.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1929.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total under 1 Year	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey Wood	Trinity	Whitfield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Prim. Rank	*Bank Hall Hospital	*Victoria Hospital
	44	6	7	3	60	18	20	28	20	146	11	7	11	13	18	17	10	10	16	8	14	11	16	29	4
All Causes	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	5	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	...	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Infancy	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	2	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	29	2	1	1	33	...	...	...	...	34	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, etc.	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	2	1	2	...	5	...	1	1	4	11	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals	45	6	7	3	61	18	20	28	20	147	11	7	11	13	18	17	11	10	16	9	14	11	16	29	4

Nett Births Registered during the year—Legitimate, 1,330; Illegitimate, 73.

Nett Deaths Registered during the year—Legitimate Infants, 142; Illegitimate Infants, 5.

Section 2.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDIZED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(1) MATERNITY AND CHILDREN.

Bank Hall Municipal Maternity and Children's Hospital is situate in the Borough. This Hospital comprises wards for Maternity cases (20 beds) and one ward for sick or ailing children (24 beds), together with a Clinic for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children.

In 1929, 391 Maternity cases and 94 children were received into the Hospital.

(2) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Hospital accommodation is provided by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, of which Burnley is one of the four constituent authorities. The Fever Hospital, called the "Sanatorium," is situate within the Borough and has accommodation for 116 patients. The Smallpox Isolation block, also under the Joint Hospital Board, is a temporary structure situate outside the Borough, and remote from other habitations.

During the year 727 cases, apart from Tuberculous persons, were admitted to the Fever Hospital. 401 of these were Burnley residents.

4 patients were admitted to the Smallpox Hospital, none of whom were Burnley residents.

(3) OTHER.

The Victoria Hospital, situate in Burnley, is a charitable institution for Burnley and District, and has provision for over 100 patients. It is a general hospital and quite a modern building.

The number of patients dealt with at this hospital in 1929 was

				Daily Average No. of beds Occupied.	
In-patients.	Out-patients.	Casualties.	Total.		
1,654	...	3,593	...	819	...
				6,066	...
					106

The Infirmary of the Burnley Union at Primrose Bank is situated in the Borough. There is accommodation for 281 patients: Males, 98, Females 109, Children 49, and Maternity Cases 15, Infants 10. During the year 1929 there were 1845 admissions to the Infirmary.

Subsidies to Medical Institutions.—Contributions are made by the Local Authority to the following:—Victoria Hospital, Burnley; Burnley District Nursing Association; and the Manchester and Salford Medical Charities.

Convalescent Home.—The Convalescent Home for Children at Lytham-St. Annes was built by the late Sir John Thursby for the children of Burnley and district. There is accommodation for twelve boys and twelve girls, and during the year 293 children were admitted, 191 of these being Burnley children; most of the Burnley children were sent to the Home under a recommendation and certificate from the School Clinic.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

A voluntary body, the Burnley District Nursing Association, undertakes the professional nursing of cases of general sickness in the home.

The Local Authority has an arrangement for payment per visit in connection with their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme whereby the above Association sends a nurse when required to cases of whooping cough, measles and diarrhoea in young children, to cases of Puerperal Fever, Pyrexia, Ophthalmia, and for Maternity nursing.

Midwives.

No practising Midwives are employed or subsidized by the local authority

Apart from those in institutions, 21 Midwives notified their intention to practise in the Borough during 1929.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

No applications for registration of Nursing Homes have been received during 1929. There are at present two Nursing Homes registered in the Borough.

There have been no applications for exemption from registration during the year.

Institutional Treatment for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children.

There are no institutions specifically set apart for dealing with these cases. The Guardians of the Poor have, so far, dealt with them in Burnley.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Joint Hospital Board possess a motor ambulance for the removal of infectious cases. The Police Department have two ambulances for non-infectious and accident cases. The Health Department also possesses an ambulance which is used for the conveyance of cases of Smallpox and certain cases of Tuberculosis.

Chemical Work.

The analytical work of the Department is carried out by the Borough Analyst, Mr. Raymond Ross, F.I.C., F.C.S.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Local Authority provide the following Clinics at the places and times stated below:—

Place.	Day and Time of Opening.
(1) Maternity and Child Welfare.	
(a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.	
*Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital 	Monday and Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.
Ebenezer Sunday School, Colne Road...	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
Lowerhouse C. of E. School, Lowerhouse Lane 	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
Lanebridge Sunday School, Parker Lane	Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.
Mount Olivet Sunday School, Plover Street 	Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
*Parker Street 	Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
(b) ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.	
*Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital 	Monday and Wednesday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Lowerhouse C. of E. School, Lowerhouse Lane 	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
*Parker Street 	Friday, 2—4 p.m.
(2) Tuberculosis.	
*Tuberculosis Dispensary, Nicholas Street ...	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 9-30—12 noon. Wednesday, 6—7-30 p.m.

(3) Venereal Diseases.

Victoria Hospital V.D. Clinic	...	...	Males:—
			Monday, 10—11 a.m.
			5-30—6-30 p.m.
			Thursday, 5-30—6-30 p.m.
			Females:—
			Friday, 11—12 noon,
			5-30—6-30 p.m.

(4) Artificial Light.

*Bank Hall Hospital As required.

(5) Medical Inspection, School Children.

*School Clinic, Elizabeth Street.

Inspection Clinic	...	...	...	...	Tuesday, Thursday,
					9-30—11-30 a.m.,
					2—4 p.m.
					Saturday, 9-30—10-30 a.m.
Minor Ailments Clinic	...	...	...	...	Monday to Friday,
					9-30—11-30 a.m.,
					2—4 p.m.
					Saturday, 9-30—10-30 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic	...	...	...	...	Friday, 9-30—12 noon.
Orthopædic Clinic	...	...	...	...	Thursday, 2—4 p.m.

*Owned by the Local Authority.

Day Nurseries.—None provided.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following is a list of the General Adoptive Acts, Local Acts, Byelaws and Local Regulations in force in the Borough, with the date they became operative:—

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	...	...	1st July, 1891.
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890	...	...	1st June, 1891.
Notification of Births Act, 1907	...	...	5th February, 1908.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907	...	...
Sections 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 32, 33 in Part II. ;			
Sections 35, 36, 37, 43, 47, 49, 50 and 51, in			
Part III. ; Parts IV., V. and VI., and Sections			
93 and 95 in Part X.	...	...	17th January, 1911.
Section 51	...	...	23rd October, 1911.
Sections 39, 30, 41, 42	...	...	1st February, 1915.

Public Health Act, 1925	...	...	...	...
Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30,				
31, 32, 33, in Part II.	...	...	...	...
Sections 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, in Part III.	...			
Sections 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, in Part IV.	...	...	...	...
Sections 53 and 55, in Part V.	...	...	...	1st September, 1926.

LOCAL ACTS—

- Burnley Borough Improvement Acts, 1871 and 1883.
- The Local Government Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 18) Act, 1894 (Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases).
- Burnley Corporation Acts, 1908, 1921 and 1925.

BYE-LAWS—

- With respect to Houses let in Lodgings, Adopted 14th February, 1898.
- „ „ Common Lodging Houses, Adopted 31st October, 1906.
- „ „ Nuisances, Adopted 1st September, 1909.

REGULATIONS—

- The Borough of Burnley, etc. (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, Adopted 28th February, 1920.

Section 3.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply.

With the exception of about seven farms and a few houses on the outskirts, all houses are provided with town's water.

The supply comes from the moorlands in the basin of the River Brun to the east of the town, and is constant and of good quality. The water is analysed and reported upon monthly by the Borough Analyst.

There are 6 reservoirs with a holding capacity of 742,000,000 gallons, and the supply is taken from a gathering ground of 3,225 acres. One of the 6 reservoirs is for compensation purposes and holds 22,000,000 gallons.

All the reservoirs are within a distance of 4 miles from the centre of the town.

The consumption of water during the year 1929 was 884,119,804 gallons, the average daily consumption per head for all purposes being 24·2 gallons.

Rainfall.

The rainfall at Swinden gathering grounds was: Surface 46·34 inches, House Top 45·75 inches; at Cant Clough gathering grounds: North 45·49 inches, South 48·84 inches. At the Climatological Station, Queen's Park, the amount of rain recorded was 42·19 inches.

Rivers and Streams.

The water from the rivers as they run through the town is not used for domestic purposes.

The rivers are fairly free from pollution and no action has been taken by the Local Authority (the Ribble Joint Committee) under this head.

Drainage and Sewerage.

DISPOSAL. The excreta is disposed of chiefly by water carriage to the Sewage Works at Wood End and Altham. The sewage is passed into septic tanks, the deposit being afterwards pressed and used as manure. The effluent after passing through clinker beds is discharged into the river.

The following are some of the particulars regarding the sewage disposal works:—

Total area of Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	83 acres.
„ Bacteria Beds	...	...	...	...	26 acres.
Capacity of Sedimentation Tanks	...	...	...	...	3,190,000 gals.
„ Aeration and Mixing Tanks	...	...	...	...	138,800 gals.
„ Storm Water Tanks	...	...	...	...	200,000 gals.
Average daily dry weather flow of sewage	...	...	...	...	3,400,000 gals.

The drains and sewers are both sufficient and efficient. Certain areas of the town have a surface drainage system with storm overflows to allow of storm water from this system passing direct to the river.

Closet Accommodation.

The following gives the number of each type of convenience at the end of 1929.

Clean Water Closets	...	...	...	12,195
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	18,284
Latrines (475) with Closets	...	...	...	2,079
Wall, Earthenware and Pail Privies	...	...	...	228

Most of the privy closets are on the outskirts of the town where no sewer is available.

Lavatory and Urinal Accommodation.

There is, in the centre of the town, a public convenience and lavatory for each sex. There are 3 other conveniences for women, and 36 public urinals. Sanitary conveniences are also provided for each sex at the various parks and at the Cemetery.

Scavenging.

Refuse is disposed of at the Destructor, which is centrally situated, and at the tips in various parts of the town.

The Cleansing Department, which is responsible for this work, supply the following figures relating to the amount of refuse dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1930.

Total amount of refuse destroyed	...	...	...	16,634 tons 14 cwts.
„ „ tipped	...	...	...	5,280 tons.
Clinker tipped	...	...	...	2,928 tons 12 cwts.
Fine ash and dust separated and tipped	...	...	...	6,914 tons 13½ cwts.
Total amount of refuse collected during the year	...	...	...	21,914 tons 14 cwts.

The number of ashpits in use at the end of the year was 9,947, and the number of bins 17,025.

There has been a gradual substitution of ashbins for ashpits during recent years. The number of bins in use for previous years is here given.

1908	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
2,969	9,628	9,853	10,615	11,352	11,794	12,146	12,629	13,157	14,453	15,178	17,025

Section 67 (a) of the Burnley Corporation Act, 1925, states as follows:—

Provided that:—

“ In any case where the Corporation require a galvanised iron dustbin to be provided in lieu of any ashpit or ashtub in use at the passing of this Act, they shall, except in any case in which the medical officer or the sanitary inspector shall have certified that owing to wilful neglect on the part of the owner after due notice to keep the same in proper repair, any such ashpit or ashtub is in such a state as to create a nuisance or be injurious to health, bear and pay such sum towards the expenses of providing such galvanised iron dustbin (being not less than one half thereof), as they may consider just and proper according to the circumstances and the remainder of such expenses shall be borne by the owner.”

Under this section it is hoped that all our insanitary ashpits, of which there are a great number, will soon be abolished.

General Sanitary Inspection.

This work is carried out by six Assistant Sanitary Inspectors under the direction and control of the Chief Inspector. One Assistant is employed solely on the investigation of cases of Infectious Diseases and the supervision of disinfection, etc. There are five District Inspectors who are each responsible for one of the districts into which the town is divided. One district is very small and the Inspector is available to render help where required, and also carries out certain special duties.

During the year 3,206 complaints were received and investigated. The conditions revealed, showed that most of these were justified, though in some cases no nuisance was found to exist.

The following summary gives a classified list of the visits paid by the Inspectors during the year, compared with the figures for the preceding year.

	1929	1928
	No.	No.
Visits to Factories	299	168
„ Workshops and Workplaces	780	535
„ Bakeries	977	953
„ Chip, Fish and Tripe Shops	428	475

	1929	1928
	No.	No.
Visits to Ice-cream Shops	169	177
„ Milk and Grocers' Shops	115	67
„ Fruiterers' and Fishmongers' Premises	171	38
„ Butchers, Bloodboilers and Food Preparers ...	63	68
„ Milliners and Dressmakers.....	28	13
„ Other Dress Trades.....	9	14
„ Hairdressers and Barbers	2	6
„ Marine Stores and Offensive Trades	224	229
„ Stables and Manure Pits	4421	3193
„ Premises where Animals are kept	189	247
„ Lodging-Houses, Registered	133	84
„ Lodging-Houses, Unregistered	40	29
„ Vans, Tents, &c.	107	110
„ Canal Boats	82	42
„ Single Dwellings	255	59
„ Back-to-Back Dwellings	2076	1588
„ Furnished Rooms	702	747
„ Other Dwellings	13572	12482
„ Reported Overcrowded Dwellings	41	22
„ Reported Dirty Dwellings	98	67
„ New Property re Closets, &c.	353	83
„ Old Property re Alterations	977	622
„ Premises where Nuisances exist	15120	13207
Drains Tested	309	308
Legal Notices Served	657	791
No. of Preliminary Notices sent out to abate Nuisances	3275	2896
No. of Defects reported to Borough Surveyor.....	243	131
No. of Defects reported to Cleansing Department	712	643
No. of Defects reported to Highways Department	762	473
Smoke Observations taken	556	528
Visits to Boiler Houses	38	22
Interviews with Owners, Agents, &c., re Property	2806	2476
Visits to School Premises	418	430

There were 5,601 defects found and dealt with. In connection with these 3,275 informal notices were sent to occupiers and owners, and in others verbal notices were given. In most cases these were sufficient to secure the necessary work being carried out. It was found necessary to report to the Health Committee and secure authority to serve Statutory Notice with regard to 777 defects, and 657 legal notices were served. All defects brought forward from the previous year were followed up and remedied. At the close of the year there were 1,147 defects of various kinds on the books of the Department.

The following are the particulars of the Statutory Notices served:—

Legal Notices served during the year.—Public Health Act, 1875: Sections 91-94. There were 479 served relating to—

Defective Water Closets, Tippers, &c.	154
„ Drains, &c.	61
„ Yard Flags	58
„ Troughs, Spouts, &c.	54
Damp House Walls, Defective Roofs, &c.	132
Dust Bins	26
Refuse	10
Dirty Houses	3
Defective Sinks	29
Others	72

The number of defects for which notices have been served was 599, but in some cases more than one defect was put on one notice.

Burnley Corporation Act, 1908, Section 85.

„ „ 1921, „ 50.

„ „ 1925, „ 67.

Notices served relating to Ashbins..... 98

Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, Section 74 ; Public Health Act, 1875, Section 160, relating to—

Defective eaves troughs, rain pipes, etc.—Notices served, 63.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 94.

Notices relating to Black Smoke 8

Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883, Section 42.

Relating to Water Supply 5

Burnley Corporation Act, 1925, Section 53.

Notices relating to blocked drains 4

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year observations of 30 minutes' duration were taken on 118 chimneys, the total number of observations being 540. No black smoke was emitted during 454 of these ; of the remainder, ten exceeded the limit fixed by the Health Committee beyond which proceedings are instituted, i.e., five

minutes in the half-hour. In 8 of these cases notices were served. The amount of black smoke in the other cases was:—on 59 occasions, two minutes or less, $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes on two, 3 minutes on three, $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes on four, 4 minutes on three, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes on five.

After service of statutory notices 84 observations were taken of the chimneys involved. During 65 of these there was no black smoke, in the others the amount varied from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and in one case $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and another case 7 minutes from the same chimney. In this case proceedings were taken. It may thus be inferred that the working conditions were such as to make the prevention of black smoke a practical proposition, given proper attention and the necessary knowledge.

Appended is a summary of results of observations, and action taken.

No. of Chimneys observed.	No. of observations taken.	Average No. of observations taken per chimney.
118	540 half-hourly	4.57

Results of Observations :—

	Black.	Moderate.	Light or None.
Total amount of Smoke in Minutes	201	891.5	15107.5
Average amount of Smoke in Minutes	0.37	1.67	27.96

The following is a statement of the action taken under Sections 91-94 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (paragraph 9), relating to the emission of black smoke:—

Letter Notices sent	20
Legal Notices served	8
Legal Proceedings	1

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—The registration and supervision of the Common Lodging Houses are under the direction of the Health Committee. Bye-laws affecting these places received the sanction of the Local Government Board in 1907.

These are:—

- (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging house, and for the separation of the sexes therein ; and
- (2) For the giving of notices and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease ; and
- (3) Generally for the well-ordering of such houses.

List of Common Lodging Houses at the end of the year.

	Accommodation.	Males.	Females.
Kay Street.....	215	215	—
Barracks Road	120	120	—
Calder Street (S.A. Hostel).....	76	76	—

The Lodging Houses have been periodically visited.

Number of visits 133 Defects found 13

These defects were:—

Not Limewashed 1 Other Defects 8
W.C. Defects 4

In addition to these Common Lodging Houses there are a number of others to which 40 visits have been paid. Generally speaking, these houses are not satisfactory on account of the class of people who live in them, the want of supervision, and the construction of the buildings. Four of these places have been Public Houses, the majority being at the time they were licensed of the lowest class.

The Local Act of 1921 gave the Local Sanitary Authority power to grant yearly licences for the keeping of Common Lodging Houses. During the year two licences were renewed, and a new one granted. The three lodging houses are buildings which were originally built for other purposes.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—There are 43 houses in Burnley registered as Houses Let in Lodgings.

Bye-laws have been made, and provide:—

- (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for the separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied.

- (2) For the registration of houses so let or occupied.
- (3) For the inspection of such houses.
- (4) For enforcing drainage and for the provision of privy accommodation for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses.
- (5) For cleansing and limewashing at stated times of the premises, and for the paving of the courts and courtyards thereof.
- (6) For the giving of notices and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

The 43 houses mentioned are divided into 159 separate tenements, which are for the most part let furnished. These tenements have one or two rooms:

One-roomed	140
Two-roomed	19
	<hr/>
	159
	<hr/>

In the summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors it will be seen that 702 visits have been paid to the furnished rooms during the year, and the report from the Inspectors is that they are fairly satisfactory. The common complaint is that the tenants, if not watched, allow the rooms to get dirty. 14 verbal and 17 letter notices were given, and 7 Legal notices served.

Total visits to 159 Houses Let in Lodgings	702
Total defects found	64
Defects brought forward from 1928	1
Total defects remedied	54

The 64 defects found were as follows:—

Dirty Floors, Walls, etc.	3
Limewashing overdue	35
Defective W.C.'s	5
Sundry Defects	21
	<hr/>
Total	64
	<hr/>

Occupants.—On making an informal census at the end of the year, it was estimated that 375 persons occupied the furnished rooms:—

Adults:—Males	127
Females	145
Infants under 1.....	12
Children 1 to 12	91
	<hr/>
Total	375
	<hr/>

In the above list every person over 12 is counted as an adult in accordance with the Bye-law 7, which says that—

“ No lodger shall suffer any person above the age of 12 to occupy as a sleeping apartment any room let to such lodger if the room is occupied by more than one person above that age and of the opposite sex.”

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The Offensive Trades, as laid down in Section 112 of the Public Health Act of 1875, are:—

Blood Boiler.	Fellmonger.	Tallow Melter.
Bone Boiler.	Soap Boiler.	Tripe Boiler.

In addition to these trades, which require the permission of the Local Authority before they can be practised, the Burnley Act of 1871 requires that Marine Store Dealers shall possess a licence from the Local Authority to carry on their business.

In 1911 the following Offensive Trades (in accordance with Section 51 of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907) were added to the above list:—

Gut Scraper.	Tanner.	Fish Fryer.
--------------	---------	-------------

and Manufacturers of Manure from Fish Offal, Blood or other putrescible animal matter.

The following is a list of the Offensive Trades carried on in Burnley:—

Marine Stores	5
Tripe Boilers.....	3
Fat Melters	3
Gut Scrapers.....	2
Bone Boiler	1
Fellmonger	1
Tanner	1
Knacker	1
Fish Fryers	139

Total	156

The premises where these trades are carried on are under constant supervision, in some cases quite necessarily ; 1 legal notice has been served, and 16 letters sent, and constant verbal reminders have had to be given in one or two cases. The result is that these trades are carried on with, as a rule, very little nuisance to the neighbourhood in which they are situate.

Nuisances in trades of this kind can usually be prevented by suitable premises properly cleansed and ventilated ; noxious fumes should be carried in to a chimney of suitable height.

The Offensive Trades have been well supervised by this Department, 652 visits having been paid by various members of the Sanitary Staff.

There are no Bye-laws relating to Offensive Trades.

Rag Flock Act.—No action has had to be taken under this Act.

Stable Middens.—There are 186 stable middens in Burnley, and nearly the whole of these are emptied at least once a week.

4,421 visits were paid to manure pits by the Inspectors, 42 preliminary notices were sent, and 37 verbal notices were given, referring to 59 defects, principally accumulations of manure, dirty yards and drains. In most cases the nuisance was at once abated ; in 3 cases it was necessary to serve legal notices. The manure pits were sprayed on 3,557 occasions with the object of destroying the larvæ of flies.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Under the Factories and Workshops Acts, 1901 and 1907, it is the duty of the Local Sanitary Authority to enforce the sanitary provisions relating to these places.

Number of factories and workshops on register at end of year:—

Factories	304
Bakehouses	319
Milliners and Dressmakers.....	222
Woodworkers	49
Tailors, Shoemakers and Cloggers	157
Metal Workers	55
Sundries	101
	<hr/>
Total	1,207
	<hr/>

This list is of necessity an approximate one, as the figures relating to workshops and bakehouses are constantly changing, especially the class of workshops which includes dressmakers. The number of bakehouses is also constantly changing, for a bakehouse must be registered if it is a place " in

which are baked bread, biscuits or confectionery from the baking or selling of which a profit is derived." This definition includes in Burnley a great number of small grocers' and confectioners' shops.

Factory Inspection—

Number of Inspections	299
Defects found	49
Legal Notices served	1
Letter Notices sent	9
Verbal Notices	35

List of Defects—

Water Closets and Urinal defects	13
Dirty Closets	1
Defective Drains	18
Trough and Spouts	7
Others	10
	—
Total	49
	—

Workshops (other than Bakehouses)—

Inspections	1043
Legal Notices served	16
Letter Notices sent	33
Verbal Notices given	78

Defects Found—

Defective Water Closets.....	21
Dirty Workshops	9
Defective Drains	39
Defective Eaves and Spouts	24
Defective Ashpits and Bins	19
Other Defects	19
	—
Total	131
	—

The following is a copy of a table called for by the Home Office:—

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1929, for the County Borough of Burnley.

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

I.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories	299	10	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	2,020	71	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	—	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	2,319	81	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*				
Want of cleanliness	10	9	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	186	182	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	—	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	37	36	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	125	122	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total	359	350	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

Report of the Burnley Urban Sanitary (Registration) Authority on the Administration of the Canal Boats Acts during the year 1929.

The Inspector under the Acts is Mr. Richard Jump, the Sanitary Inspector, whose office is at 27, St. James's Street, Burnley, and whose salary is inclusive and unapportioned.

82 boats were inspected during the year, against 42 in 1928.

One boat was added to the Register during the year. This had previously been registered in another district, and had changed owners. The number on the Register is now 25.

Five boats did not comply with the Acts and Regulations. In three cases the Certificates did not identify the boat; and one of these was also without proper cask, one boat was not properly marked, and one had not been painted during the preceding three years. Four of the boats have been put in order, the other has been broken up.

A noticeable feature in this district is the very few women and children found on the boats.

No cases of Infectious Disease have occurred on the boats, and no boats have been detained for cleansing or disinfection.

In all cases the Inspector has been well received, and any required information has been readily and courteously supplied.

The Statistical Statement is appended.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT to the (1929) Annual Report of the Burnley Sanitary (Registration) Authority.

Have you Hospital Accommodation for any case of Infectious Disease
met with on a Canal Boat in your Sanitary District? Yes.

Is Inspector's remuneration inclusive

with pay for other duties? Yes. If special how much?

1	Number of boats added to Register in 1929	...	...	...	...	...
0	Number re-registered owing to structural alterations	...	...	...	...	...
0	Number re-registered owing to other reasons	...	...	...	...	...
<hr/>						
147	Total number registered to 31st December, 1929
122	Total number of registrations cancelled
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25	Actual number of boats on register at 31st December, 1929

82	Number of boats inspected in 1929
77	Number of boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Number of boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total number for which the cabins were registered 382

Total number occupying Cabins 168

Details of occupation: Male adults 161

Female adults 6

Children of School Age —

Children under School Age 1

Total 168

Number of Cases met with.	Details shewing numbers infringing in respect to—	Number of Cases remedied.
.....	Registration ... ..	.....
.....	Notification of change of Master ... ..	.....
.....	Absence of Certificate ... ..	.....
3	Certificate not identifying owner with boat	2
1	Marking	1
.....	Overcrowding ... ..	.....
.....	Partition (Reg. 8. b. 11) ... ..	.....
.....	Females over 12 improperly occupying ... ..	.....
.....	Cleanliness ... ..	.....
1	Painting	1
.....	Ventilation ... ..	.....
.....	Dilapidation ... ..	.....
.....	Removal of Bilge Water ... ..	.....
.....	Without Pump ... ..	.....
.....	Refusal of admittance to Inspector ... ..	.....
1	No proper water vessel ... ..	.....
.....	Without requisite double bulkheads ... ..	.....
.....	Non-notification of Infectious Disease ... ..	.....
.....	Number of boats detained for Cleansing (Not for I/D) ... ..	.....
6		4

Number of Legal Proceedings taken

Number of Printed Notice Forms issued 5

Number of Notices attended to 4

Number still corresponding about

General Inspection of Working Class Dwellings.—The more unsatisfactory of these dwellings have been frequently visited. 2,331 visits have been paid to back-to-back and single houses, 702 to furnished rooms, and 13,572 to other dwellings. 22 were suspected of being overcrowded, and 5 were found to be actually in that state when visited; no legal notices were served.

Dirty Houses.—57 were suspected of being dirty, but only 20 were found to be so on inspection. In no case was it found necessary to serve a legal notice to get the nuisance remedied.

Water Supply.

The water supply is good and constant. With the exception of about 7 farms and a few houses on the outskirts, all houses are provided with town's water.

Sanitary Accommodation.

There are 12,195 clean water closets, 18,284 waste water closets, 475 latrines, and 228 privies. The privies are mostly in outlying cottages and farm houses. Approximately 24,809 houses have their own sanitary conveniences, and 2,314 join with others. Ashpits, estimated number, 9,947, and ash bins, 17,025.

Although the town is almost free from privies, there is a very great sanitary drawback in the 18,284 waste water closets. These are very unsatisfactory, the uncleanness of the pans, the dirty water used for flushing, the accumulation of slime in and about the tipper, and the frequency of blockages causing serious nuisance; and the smell from them is at all times offensive.

Inspection of Bakeries—

Number on Register	319
Number of Visits paid	977
Verbal Notices	151
Letter Notices	21
Legal Notices	1

Details of Defects found—

Required Limewashing	125
Defective Water Closets	4
„ Drains	15
„ Ashpits and Bins	10
„ Spouts and Eaves	13
Other Defects	12
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Total	179
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It will be noted that about three-quarters of the defects are classified as "Required Limewashing." The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, requires that the "limewashing shall be renewed once at least in every six months." Many occupiers fail to realize this obligation, and only limewash when the omission is pointed out by the Inspector, and in spite of warnings do not comply with the requirements of the Section. It may be necessary in the future to take proceedings without notice in the case of occupiers who habitually neglect to carry out the statutory requirement.

The condition of the bakehouses is, on the whole, very satisfactory, a high standard of cleanliness is observed, and in no case has any fault been found in connection with the ordinary management, apart from the limewashing already referred to.

Fish and Chip Shops.—There are 139 of these in the town. The Sanitary Inspectors have paid 428 visits to these during the year. The general condition of these is good, and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is maintained.

33 defects were noted during the year. 7 of these had reference to the cleanliness of the premises, 6 to drainage, and 5 to water closet defects, the rest being concerned with defects in structure.

Ice Cream Shops.—It is impossible to state the number of these, as they are continuously changing. The business is naturally to some extent seasonal, and many only run the business for a few weeks at a time.

216 visits have been paid to these places, and most of the people in the trade have realised the necessity of being scrupulously clean in the manufacture and storage of such a commodity as ice-cream. 5 defects were noted; these were structural.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The Sanitary Inspectors, in the routine visits to premises, make enquiries as to the presence of Rats or Mice, and where necessary, offer suggestions.

Frequent visits have been paid by the Officer under the Act to Piggeries, Poultry Runs, Allotments, Refuse Tips, etc., with reference to the prevalence of Rats.

103 applications were received at the office and assistance in the form of poisons, etc., was given. In addition the Officer paid 40 visits to places about which complaints had been received. No notices have been served.

Section 4.

Housing.

Houses.—These are for the most part substantially built, and the nature of them is as follows:—

Vans and Sheds	7
One-roomed houses	123
Back-to-back and Single Houses	2,058
Other Houses	24,935
<hr/>	
Total	27,123
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Inspection.—Houses inspected and recorded:—

To the end of 1928	13,508
During 1929	73
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Total 13,581

During 1929, 1,129 re-inspections were made of the above houses.

In connection with defects found 1,319 re-visits were also made by the Inspector.

General action taken as regards unfit houses :—

217 houses rendered fit by informal action and notices under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

396 rendered fit by informal action and notices under Section 3 (1) of the Housing Act.

As a general rule there is no great difficulty found in remedying any unfitness.

Finsley Gate Area Improvement Scheme Order, 1924.

To the end of 1929, 156 buildings had been demolished, as follows:—

Houses 139 (130 Back-to-back, and Single dwellings).

Houses and Shops 9, Lock-up Shops 2, Workplaces 3, Public House 1, Stables 2.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total	436
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:—401	
(1) By the Local Authority	235
(2) By other Bodies or Persons	166

I. UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

(I.) INSPECTION:	
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,485
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1,202
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	None.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	714
(II.) REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	502
(III.) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS:	
A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	102
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	75
(b) By Local Authority, in default of owners	None.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	None.
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	54
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	36
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	None.
C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	None.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	None.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	None.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	None.
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	None.

Section 5.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Mr. Kenyon, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Inspector, reports as follows:—

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.**Milk Supply.**

During the year 155 samples of mixed and unmixed milk have been collected from farms within and without the Borough.

The result of the bacteriological examination of these milks shows that only two of them proved positive, this being equal to a percentage of 1·3.

This, I consider, is most satisfactory when one takes into consideration the number of samples examined and the amount of milk distributed within the Borough.

I feel sure that the purity of the milk distributed within the Borough, if put to the test, would compare very favourably or be better than many of the towns in this country.

The procedure in the case of a cow housed within the Borough being suspected of producing milk containing Tubercle Bacilli, is that a sample of milk is collected and the animal isolated from the rest of the herd until the result of such sample is reported upon. With regard to a cow housed outside the Borough, if the examination reveals Tubercle Bacilli, the Medical Officer of the district in which the farm is situate is notified.

All milk and cattle have been dealt with under the above Order.

Appended is a summary of the examinations made during the year with reference to mixed and unmixed milks:—

(1) Collected in the town from farms within the Borough:

	No. of							Percentage of	
	Samples.	Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.				Milks containing	
Mixed Milk ...	33	...	—	...	—	...	33	...	Nil.
Unmixed Milk	1	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	Nil.

(2) Collected in the town from farms outside the Borough:

	No. of Samples.	Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.	Percentage of Milks containing Tubercle Bacilli.
Mixed Milk ...	121 ...	2 ...	1 ...	118 ...	1.6

During the year only two cows in milk have been condemned and destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order.

The following is a summary of the market value, total compensation paid and salvage after deduction of expenses incurred in and for purpose of salvage.

Market Value.	Total Compensation.	Salvage after deducting Exp's.
£7/0/0 ...	£4/10/0 ...	£2/5/0

The actual amount paid out by the Corporation for compensation was £2 5s. 0d.

MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT OF 1922.

During the year 68 persons have been registered as Wholesale and Retail Purveyors of Milk. This brings up the total number of persons registered for the sale of milk within the Borough to 354.

Appended is a list of Wholesale and Retail Purveyors of Milk licensed this year:—

Milk produced outside and	Wholesaled within the Borough ...	5
„ „ „	Retailed „ „ ...	9
„ „ inside and	Wholesaled „ „ ...	3
„ „ „	Retailed „ „ ...	23

Number of persons registered for the sale of Bottled Milk only ... 28

The total number of persons retailing milk in the shops within the Borough at the end of the year was 107.

254 visits were made to the above shops, and on most occasions, they were found to be very clean, the tenants exercising every care to prevent contamination of the milk.

24 notices have been served for dirty covers and not having the milk and measures properly covered.

On re-visiting the premises the notices had been complied with in all cases.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER OF 1923.

During the year only two persons were licensed to sell Grade "A" milk within this County Borough.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

During the year five persons residing within the Borough have been registered as Cowkeepers.

Number of Farms	42
„ Visits to the Farms.....	70
„ Cattle Examined	945
„ Visits to the Dairies	8
„ Milk Shops, including New Shops	107
„ Visits to the Milk Shops	254
„ Retail and Wholesale Purveyors	354

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES.

There are two Dairies within the Borough to which 8 visits have been made, and on each visit the sanitary condition of these premises was satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS.

There are 12 Farms within the Borough, 39 of which are used for the housing of cattle, and the remaining 3 Farms for the rearing of either pigs or poultry.

70 visits have been made to the above premises and 945 cattle inspected.

DISEASED UDDERS OF CATTLE ON THE FARMS.

	Tubercle	Atrophy	Hypertrophy.	Induration.	Total.
1929	—	2	—	1	3
1928	1	—	2	5	8

There are 71 cowsheds premises on the farms, and the following is a report on the sanitary conditions of them:—

LIGHT.

Good	65
Fair	5
Bad	1

VENTILATION.

Good	65
Fair	5
Bad	1

DRAINS.

Good	70
Bad	1

FLOORS.

Good	47
Fair	23
Bad	1

AIR SPACE.

Good	69
Fair	1
Bad	1

I am pleased to report that the general cleanliness of the cowshed premises and cattle has been more satisfactory than last year, for only in a few instances was it necessary to serve notices for dirty premises and cattle. In all cases the notices were complied with.

The milk vessels, utensils, water troughs, stools, milk floats, etc., on the majority of the farms have been kept very clean, but in just a few instances notices were served for dirty stools, water troughs and milk floats. These notices were also complied with.

The farmers and retail purveyors of milk are now recognising the importance of collecting and purveying milk in a cleanly manner, as they find that by preventing dust, dirt or flies from entering the milk there is much less danger of disease being carried through the milk and, apart from that, it gives better satisfaction to the customers, for the milk keeps sweet a much longer time in the homes.

All the farmers have erected a building for the storage of the milk and milk vessels only. On inspecting these places I found them very clean.

The Local Authority has decided not to make any improvements to the cowshed premises, etc., at Causeway End Farm, but have agreed to allow Mr. Crain to continue his tenancy until May next year, and that, after the date mentioned, no milch cows will be housed on the premises.

CONTAMINATION OF MILK.

A special report on this subject will be found in the section dealing with the Public Health Laboratory.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

I have to report that the above Regulations have been carried out in a fairly satisfactory manner, for only in a few cases has it been necessary to serve notices for dirty cellars, to paint the inside of the refrigerator, to provide metal bins for the storage of old bones, fat and sweepings, and that such bins shall not be kept in the shops ; to keep the shop window closed, to keep thoroughly clean all sheets, back sticks and cambrels, to wash the floor of shop, not to store any sawdust in the shop, and to discontinue storing meat in the refrigerator. In all cases the notices were complied with.

The stalls on the Market have been well protected with sheets round the sides, back and top, to prevent, as far as possible, contamination of any meat, etc., exposed for sale. On two occasions notices were served on stall holders for not having the name and address painted on such stalls in some conspicuous position. These notices were complied with.

Owing to there being no requests for the marking of meat, no arrangements have been made for inspection at the time of slaughter.

TRIPERIES AND TRIPE SHOPS.

Owing to the above coming under the Meat Regulations, the Local Authority has power over the general cleanliness and purification of these premises.

There have been 165 visits paid to these shops, etc., and on each visit the premises were satisfactory, except in one case where the premises required decorating. A notice was served on the tenant and he immediately put the shop in good condition.

The food stuffs examined were, in all cases, sound, and the tubs, tanks, boxes, tins and other utensils were clean.

PUBLIC ABATTOIRS.

The management of the Public Abattoirs is under the supervision of the Markets Committee.

During the year a skin and hide place and several sheep pens have been erected and the roofs of 18 slaughter houses put in good repair.

The slaughter houses, lairages, walls, floors, yard and all utensils have been kept very clean and the premises disinfected each week.

There are no private slaughter houses within the Borough, all animals being killed at the Public Abattoirs.

MEAT INSPECTION.

TABLE I.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
1929	5,963	3,026	34,692	362	4,155	48,198
1928	5,878	3,108	36,169	472	5,071	50,698

TABLE II.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS SPECIALLY EXAMINED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
1929	22	16	31	8	85	162
1928	18	14	9	8	84	133

TABLE III.
RESULT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION—PASSED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
1929	9	3	11	5	73	101
1928	13	4	2	2	74	95

TABLE IV.
RESULT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION—CONDEMNED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
1929	13	13	20	3	12	61
1928	5	10	7	6	10	38

TABLE V.
ORIGIN OF CONDEMNED CARCASSES.

	Local					Leeds	York	Southwaite
	Lambs	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Beasts	Sheep	Lambs
	1	6	3	10	3	1	1	1
1929	1	6	3	10	3	1	1	1

	Hellifield			Long Preston		Birkenhead
	Lambs	Beasts	Sheep	Sheep	Pigs	Beasts
	15	1	3	1	1	4

	Skipton				Borough Bridge	Dumfries
	Beasts	Lambs	Sheep	Pigs	Sheep	Sheep
	1	3	3	1	1	1

TABLE VI.
CAUSES OF REJECTION.

1929	Beasts	Sheep	Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Totals
Cirrhosis of the Liver and Dropsy ...	—	—	—	—	2	2
Wasted and Dropsical ...	1	4	3	1	2	11
Tuberculosis ...	12	—	—	—	3	15
Suffocated ...	—	6	3	1	2	12
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Peritonitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Accident ...	—	3	14	—	—	17
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
John's Disease ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals—1929 ...	13	13	20	3	12	61
Totals—1928 ...	5	10	7	6	10	38

TABLE VII.
WEIGHT OF CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	Totals.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1929 ...	5,765	500	810	186	981	8,242
1928 ...	2,660	401	226	279	1,048	4,614

TABLE VIII.

TUBERCULOUS CASES EXAMINED AND REJECTED.

			Covs.		Heifers		Bulls.		Bullocks		Calves.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Totals.	
			Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected
1929	...	...	25	8	5	—	7	2	16	2	—	—	—	—	12	3	65	15
1928	...	...	24	3	4	—	3	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	50	9

LIST OF FOOD STUFFS EXAMINED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE ABATTOIRS.

1929. Jan. 1—Two forequarters of beef, weighing 300 lbs.
 „ 10—One fore quarter of beef, weighing 123 lbs.
 Feb. 11—One buttock of beef, imported, weighing 90 lbs.
 „ 19—Two fore quarters of beef, weighing 314 lbs.
 Mar. 5—Two fore quarters of pork, weighing 40 lbs.
 „ 14—Two hind quarters of beef, weighing 289 lbs.
 „ 27—One hind quarter of beef, weighing 160 lbs.
 April 23—One buttock of beef, imported, weighing 134 lbs.
 May 7—Two fore quarters of beef, weighing 320 lbs.
 June 3—Twenty boxes of fillets, weighing 140 lbs.
 July 5—One fore quarter of pork, weighing 40 lbs.
 „ 16—Two fore quarters of beef, weighing 260 lbs.
 „ 26—One fore quarter of beef, weighing 208 lbs.
 Sept. 3—Two fore quarters of beef, weighing 263 lbs.
 „ 24—Two fore quarters of beef, weighing 280 lbs.
 Oct. 12—Seventy-five boxes of fillets, weighing 525 lbs.
 Nov. 4—One hind quarter of beef, weighing 130 lbs.
 „ 18—One tin of corned beef, weighing 6 lbs.
 Dec. 2—Two fore quarters of beef, weighing 320 lbs.

Total weight of food stuffs condemned—1 ton 15 cwt. 42 lbs.

The above articles of food were voluntarily surrendered. The fish was removed to the Destructor and there destroyed. Carcasses or parts of carcasses were disposed of at the artificial manure manufacturers.

TABLE IX.

VISITS MADE TO DIFFERENT PREMISES FOR THE INSPECTION OF FOOD STUFFS.

No. of Visits to the Abattoirs	396
„ „ Butchers' Shops	466
„ „ Fish Shops	219
„ „ Fruit Shops	245
„ „ Wholesale Shops	517
„ „ Hardacre's Yard	125
„ „ Collinge's Yard	125
„ „ Harrison's Yard	126
„ „ Sunter's Yard	126
„ „ Stockdale's Yard	126
„ „ Forth's Yard	91
„ „ Co-operative Society	48
„ „ Cold Air Stores	89
„ „ Triperies and Tripe Shops	165
„ „ Meat, Fish and Fruit Market	16
„ „ Cattle Market	38
„ „ Knacker's Yard	14
„ „ Charlton's Yard	126
	<hr/>
	3058
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ACCIDENTS.

On September 27th, 1929, at the request of Mr. Mozley, General Manager of the Corporation Tramways and Omnibuses, I examined a horse which had collided with a tramcar and forwarded a report on the condition of the animal.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

Although there have been several outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in the country, the Borough has kept free from this disease during the year.

SWINE FEVER ORDER OF 1908.

No. of Store Pigs licensed into the Borough	246
No. of Fat Pigs licensed into the Borough	531
No. of Fat Pigs licensed to the Abattoirs from Local Lairages	752
No. of Fat Pigs licensed to the Abattoirs from outside the Borough	869
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Total	2398
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The above pigs were found to be very healthy and the cleaning of the sties was satisfactory.

In one case only a Detention Notice was served regarding pigs which had been in contact with the disease. The restrictions were later withdrawn.

POULTRY ACT OF 1912.

Thirty-eight visits have been made to the Cattle Market to inspect the crates used for the storage of poultry, most of which were found to be in a satisfactory condition. During the inclement weather the birds are well protected with sheets, and no cases of overcrowding were noticed.

SHEEP SCAB DOUBLE DIPPING ORDER OF 1928.

This Order, made in 1928, provides that all animals (sheep and lambs) shall be dipped in some disinfectant for the prevention of sheep scab at least twice a year.

Under this Order 256 animals were dipped:—

	July.		October.		November.
Ewes	148	...	—	...	—
Lambs	—	...	37	...	71
	—		—		—
	148	...	37	...	71
	—		—		—

During the year there have been no cases under the following Orders:—

Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1925.

Sheep Scab Order of 1928.

Parasitic Mange Order of 1911.

ANIMAL TRANSIT ORDER.

During the year many visits have been made to the Station to examine the trucks which are used for the conveyance of cattle, etc., these being generally found in good repair and clean. The cattle landing premises were also in a satisfactory condition, the pens having been washed down and disinfected several times each week.

INSPECTION OF WHOLESALE CATTLE AND PIG DEALERS' PREMISES.

No. of Visits to Hardacre's Yard	125
„ „ Collinge's Yard	125
„ „ Harrison's Yard	126
„ „ Stockdale's Yard	126

No. of Visits to Sunter's Yard	126
„ „ Forth's Yard	91
„ „ Co-operative Society	48
„ „ Charlton's Yard	126
Total	893

The above premises have been kept in good repair, clean and disinfected each week during the year.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875-1907.

The administration of these Acts is carried out by the Public Health Department, the Chief Sanitary Inspector being the officer appointed by the Local Authority, who submits the samples obtained to the Borough Analyst.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

Nature.	Formal.		Informal.		Total.	
	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.
Milk	107	1	7	1	114	2
Butter	34	—	—	—	34	—
Cream	4	—	12	—	16	—
Cheese	1	2	11	—	12	2
Lard	—	—	19	—	19	—
Condensed Milk ...	—	—	13	—	13	—
Coffee	—	—	10	—	10	—
Baking Powder ...	—	—	8	1	8	1
Sausages.....	—	—	9	—	9	—
Jams	—	—	9	—	9	—
Lemon Cheese	—	1	6	1	6	2
Ground Almonds ...	—	—	6	—	6	—
Shredded Suet	1	—	5	1	6	1
Malt Vinegar	—	—	5	—	5	—
Pepper	—	—	4	—	4	—
Ginger	—	—	4	—	4	—
Oil of Almonds ...	—	—	9	—	9	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	—	8	—	8	—
Meat Paste	—	—	7	—	7	—
Total	147	4	152	4	299	8

LIST OF FORMAL ADULTERATED SAMPLES AND ACTION TAKEN.

Cheddar Cheese...	43% deficient in fat ...	Prosecuted: Fine 10/-, Costs 14/6
Cheddar Cheese...	38% deficient in fat ...	Prosecuted: Fine 10/-, Costs 14/6
Milk	9% deficient in fat ...	Prosecuted: Dismissed under Pro- bation of Offenders Act, Costs 6/-.
Lemon Cheese ...	Contained 13.3% Starch	No proceedings.

LIST OF INFORMAL ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Milk	3% deficient in fat ...	Warned.
Baking Powder	32% deficient in available Carbon-di-oxide	The Inspector was unable to obtain Formal Sample.
Shredded Suet ...	Contained 19% Starch	Formal Sample obtained, which was genuine.
Lemon Cheese ...	Contained 35% Starch	Warned.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923-1927.

No conditions were observed that suggested the necessity of taking action under these Regulations.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923-1927.

Thirteen samples of Condensed Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst, and were found to conform in all respects with the Regulations and the statements on the labels.

Public Health (Preservatives in Food, etc.) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

The various food substances submitted to the Public Analyst under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were, when considered necessary or desirable, examined for preservatives, and prohibited colouring matters. In no case was there any breach of the Regulations.

Section 6.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and
other Diseases.

In the Appendix (Tables 4, 5 and 6) will be found the numbers, age groups, ward distribution and seasonal prevalence of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1929, together with the number reported yearly since 1911.

The following table shews the prevalence of the chief notifiable infectious diseases (apart from Tuberculosis) during the year, together with the case rate per 100,000 population, as compared with the decennial average 1919-1928.

Disease.	1929		England and Wales. Case Rate per 100,000	1919-1928 Average	
	No. of Cases notified.	Case Rate per 100,000		No. of Cases notified.	Case Rate per 100,000
Smallpox	1	1	28	22	21
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	137	137	159	126	122
Erysipelas	77	77	45	71	69
Scarlet Fever... ..	481	480	305	221	215
Enteric Fever	7	7	7	7	7
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	5	—	4	4
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	298	297	—	145	141
Measles and German Measles ...	235	235	—	1355	1315

In four instances the incidence was higher than the decennial average, i.e., Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever and Influenza, and Primary Pneumonia.

The number of deaths and the case mortality of the Chief Infectious Diseases are given in the following table.

Disease.	1929		1919-1928	
	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 cases.	Average No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 cases.
Diphtheria	7	51·1	9·0	71·4
Erysipelas	2	26·0	2·4	33·8
Scarlet Fever	8	16·6	2·5	11·3
Enteric Fever	2	286·0	2·0	286·0
Measles and German Measles	3	12·8	20·7	15·3

It will be seen that Diphtheria, Erysipelas and Measles were of a milder type in 1929 as compared with the period 1919-1928.

Smallpox.—There was no recrudescence of the epidemic of 1927-28, one case only being notified. The diagnosis of this, however, remained in some doubt.

Scarlet Fever.—There have been 481 cases notified as compared with 144 the previous year, and 101 in 1927. Eight deaths occurred during the year.

The Morbidity Rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate from Scarlet Fever for the last ten years are given below:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Cases per 100,000 of population	168	155	455	570	74	204	144	102	143	480
No. of Deaths	3	1	9	9	—	—	—	—	1	8
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	·028	·009	·085	·086	—	—	—	—	·01	·08
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	17·0	6·1	18·8	15·1	—	—	—	—	7·0	16·6

This disease became epidemic during the last three months of the year, 278 being notified in that period. Burnley Wood, St. Andrew's and Fulledge were the wards chiefly affected.

The following table shows the ages of the persons notified:—

							Cases.	Deaths.	
Under	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	—
From	1	to	2	...	...	...	13	...	—
„	2	to	3	...	...	...	13	...	1
„	3	to	4	...	...	...	24	...	—
„	4	to	5	...	...	...	20	...	—
„	5	to	10	...	...	...	228	...	4
„	10	to	15	...	...	...	82	...	—
„	15	to	20	...	...	...	45	...	1
„	20	to	35	...	...	...	45	...	2
„	35	to	45	...	...	...	3	...	—
„	45	to	65	...	...	...	2	...	—
65 and over			...	...	...	...	—	...	—
							—		—
							481	...	8

As regards Isolation, 300 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the remaining 181 being isolated in their own homes.

. RETURN CASES.—10 return cases of Scarlet Fever were reported following on the return home of a patient from the Infectious Diseases Hospital after treatment. No return cases were traced during the year in connection with patients treated at home.

DICK TEST AND IMMUNIZATION.—No use has been made of this test or of the recent methods of immunizing persons against Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—The total notified under these headings was 137, 4 being notified as Membranous Croup. The cases were distributed over the whole of the year and did not assume epidemic form. In 1928 there were 95 cases notified.

In all there were 7 deaths from this disease as against 8 last year. 2 of the deaths occurred at the Sanatorium.

Of the 137 cases notified, 96 were admitted to the Sanatorium. The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate from Diphtheria for the last ten years.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Cases per 100,000 of population	91	196	112	100	100	159	143	155	94	137
No. of Deaths	9	8	13	7	8	15	9	8	8	7
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	·09	·07	·12	·07	·08	·15	·09	·08	·08	·07
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	93·7	38·8	110·2	66·6	77·7	92·0	60·6	52·0	84·2	51·1

The ages of the notified cases and ages at death are as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1	—	—
From 1 to 2	4	—
„ 2 to 3	5	—
„ 3 to 4	10	—
„ 4 to 5	17	1
„ 5 to 10	52	4
„ 10 to 15	19	1
„ 15 to 20	11	1
„ 20 to 35	14	—
„ 35 to 45	4	—
„ 45 to 65	1	—
65 and over	—	—
Total	137	7

SUPPLY OF DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Health, vials containing 500 units for prophylactic purposes, and vials containing 8,000 units for treatment, are available.

103 vials of 8,000 units and 3 of 500 units have been supplied to medical men. The Anti-Toxin can be obtained for any person residing in the Borough on a written order from any medical man. It can be obtained at the Public Health Office during the day and at the Central Police Station, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 9 a.m.

DIAGNOSIS.—There were 1,022 swabs for Diphtheria examined at the Corporation Public Health Laboratory, and 245 of these were positive. 348 of these examinations were sent by private practitioners in respect of Burnley residents. 72 were positive.

RETURN CASES.—No return cases occurred during the year.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever.—Seven cases only of this disease were notified, 5 of which were notified as Para-typhoid Fever. 2 of the cases died. The following table gives the morbidity rate, number of deaths, and the mortality rate of Enteric Fever for the last ten years:—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Cases per 100,000 of population	8·6	15·2	4·8	13·4	22·2	5·0	21·0	1·0	5·0	7·0
No. of Deaths	2	3	2	3	5	—	2	—	1	2
Mortality rate per 1,000 of population	·019	·029	·019	·029	·048	—	·02	—	·01	·02
Mortality rate per 1,000 cases	222·2	187·5	400·0	214·3	217·5	—	95·2	—	200	286

The ages of the persons notified are as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1	—	—
From 1 to 2	—	—
„ 2 to 3	—	—
„ 3 to 4	—	—
„ 4 to 5	—	—
„ 5 to 10	1	—
„ 10 to 15	—	—
„ 15 to 20	1	—
„ 20 to 25	5	2
„ 35 to 45	—	—
„ 45 to 65	—	—
65 and over	—	—
Total	7	2

During the year 20 Widal Tests were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory.

Puerperal Fever.—There were 7 notifications of this disease. There were 3 deaths from Puerperal Sepsis. Last year the figures were 4 cases, no deaths.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were 12 notifications.

Further particulars regarding the incidence of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are to be found under the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

Erysipelas.—77 cases were notified, as against 87 last year. There were 2 deaths as against 7 last year. Of the 77 cases 2 were admitted to the Sanatorium.

The ages of the cases and deaths are:—

							Cases.		Deaths.
Under	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	—
From	1 to	2	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
„	2 to	3	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
„	3 to	4	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
„	4 to	5	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
„	5 to	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	—
From	10 to	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	—
„	15 to	20	...	...	...	...	3	...	—
„	20 to	35	...	...	...	...	18	...	—
„	35 to	45	...	...	...	...	8	...	—
„	45 to	65	...	...	...	...	36	...	—
65 and over			...	...	...	...	6	...	2
							—		—
			Total	...	...	...	77	...	2

Measles.

In accordance with the provisions of the Borough of Burnley (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, all cases of Measles and German Measles have to be notified. 235 cases were notified to the Health Department in 1929. 14 of these were certified as German Measles. 3 deaths occurred, the case mortality being 12·8 per 1,000. Last year 8 deaths were registered, giving a case mortality of 5·7.

An analysis of the ages at notification and at death appear below:—

							Cases.		Deaths.
Under	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	2
From	1 to	2	...	...	...	...	34	...	1
„	2 to	3	...	...	...	...	35	...	—
„	3 to	4	...	...	...	...	31	...	—
„	4 to	5	...	...	...	...	32	...	—
„	5 to	10	...	...	...	...	79	...	—
„	10 to	15	...	...	...	...	5	...	—
„	15 to	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	—
„	20 to	35	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
„	35 to	45	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
„	45 to	65	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
							—	—	—
				Total	...	...	235	...	3

No cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital; none were nursed at home by the District Nurse.

The figures relating to morbidity and mortality for the past 10 years are as follows:—

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Cases.	Mortality Rate per 1,000 of population.
1920	290	7	24·1	0·07
1921	147	—	—	—
1922	3,423	58	16·9	0·55
1923	193	11	57·0	0·15
1924	614	8	13·0	0·08
1925	2,323	48	20·6	0·47
1926	2,220	9	4·05	0·09
1927	1,192	32	26·8	0·32
1928	1,405	8	5·7	0·08
1929	235	3	12·8	0·03

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—7 notifications were received.

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927.

The number and kind of notifications were as follows:—

PNEUMONIA—	Primary	...	...	...	...	253
	Influenzal	...	...	...	...	45

There were no notifications of Malaria or Dysentery.

Influenza.—The number of deaths registered as being due to Influenza was 68, as compared with 26 the previous year. The age groups were as follows:—

Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From 1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 2 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 5 to 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 15 to 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 25 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ 45 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
								—
				Total	...	...	...	68

The complications of Influenza which have caused death are as follows:—

Respiratory affections	...	...	...	...	49
Heart affections	...	...	...	...	6
Others	...	...	...	...	5

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There have been 5 cases notified during the year: one between 15 and 20 years, one between 20 and 35 years, and three between 45 and 65 years. Five deaths were registered as being due to this disease.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—One case was notified.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

These cases are brought to the notice of the Health Department through notifications received from schools. Some of the cases are visited by the Inspector, who gives such advice as may be necessary regarding preventing the further spread of the disease.

The following are the number of cases notified by the Head Teachers:—

Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	95
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	5
Mumps	...	...	...	...	114

Isolation Hospital.—The Isolation Hospital is administered by the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, of which Burnley is one of the constituent authorities.

The accompanying table gives particulars of the Burnley residents admitted to the Board's Sanatorium during 1929, apart from those suffering from Tuberculosis.

Disease.	In Hospital 31/12/28	Admitted in 1929	Dis- charged	Died.	Case Mortality.	Remaining 31/12/29	Average Stay in Hospital of those discharged.
					%		days
Scarlet Fever	16	297	259	6	2.2	48	37.5
Diphtheria	4	96	87	3	3.3	10	37.8
Typhoid	—	2	2	—	—	—	14.0
Erysipelas	2	2	3	1	25.0	—	21.3
Other Diseases	—	4	2	2	50.0	—	13.3
Total	22	401	353	12	—	58	—

DISINFECTION.

The houses where infectious disease has occurred are disinfected by means of the formaldehyde spray; clothing, bedding, etc., is removed to the Authority's New Disinfecting Station in Basket Street, and disinfected in the " Equifex " Steam Disinfector, which is of the super-heated type.

The work carried out in connection with visitation of infected homes and disinfection is as follows:—

Visits to Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	2,051
„ Suspected cases of Infectious Diseases	...				51
„ Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases (Chickenpox)					50
Houses Disinfected (Rooms—794)	...	...	...		505
Number of times Disinfecting Machine used	...	...			145
Number of times Institutions Disinfected	...	...			61
Beds Disinfected	...	...	...	...	153
Pillow Cases do.	...	...	...	...	153
Pillows do.	...	...	...	...	235
Blankets do.	...	...	...	...	178
Sheets do.	...	...	...	...	94
Coverlets do.	...	...	...	...	86
Library Books	...	...	...	...	517
Midwives' Bags and Clothing	...	...	...	...	2
Other Articles of Clothing Disinfected	...	...	...		205

Bedding, etc., disinfected from Bank Hall Hospital:—

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stoving Bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Open-Air School:—

Blankets Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	365
Pillows do.	...	...	...	...	...	9

Crown Point Smallpox Hospital:—

The wearing apparel of one Smallpox patient was disinfected before being discharged.

Disinfestation.—Two persons have been cleansed at the Disinfecting Station.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The following is a report by Dr. Priestley, the Municipal Bacteriologist, on the work of the Laboratory during 1929.

I. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Sputa for tubercle bacilli	positive	102	
	negative	516	618
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	positive	295	
	negative	727	1,022
Hairs for ringworm	positive	208	
	negative	321	529
Tissues for section...	...	...	69
Pus and exudates ...	...	...	63
Cerebrospinal fluids	...	...	23
Urines	...	...	59
Fæces	...	...	44
Widal tests	...	...	20
Bloods, culture and count	...	...	29
Milks for bacterial content	...	...	410
Milks for tubercle bacilli by animal inoculation			158
Other tests by animal inoculation	...	...	13
Various specimens unclassified	...	...	34
Vaccines made	...	...	30
			3,121
VENEREAL DISEASE EXAMINATIONS—			
for spirochætes	...	...	10
for gonococci	...	...	313
Wassermann tests	...	...	589
Gonococci C.F. tests	...	...	5
			917
Total			4,038

II. Source of specimens exclusive of Venereal Disease specimens:—

Padiham Urban District Council	...	...	35
Brierfield Urban District Council	...	...	6
Burnley Rural District Council	...	...	65
Colne Borough	...	...	31
Victoria Hospital	...	...	232

Primrose Bank Infirmary	...	...	...	115
Sanatorium (I.D. Hospital)	...	...	...	525
Practitioner, other than Infectious Diseases				
Specimens	...	...	...	59

III. The examinations show a decrease of 884 as compared with last year, mainly due to 227 fewer swabs for diphtheria, 200 fewer urines, and 199 fewer V.D. specimens. The decrease in swabs is largely due to diminished prevalence of diphtheria in Padilham. The large number of urines examined in 1928 was due to the carrying out of a certain test, in conjunction with Dr. Grahame, the T.O., on the urines of tuberculous persons; the test proved unsatisfactory and has been dropped.

The following table shows the examinations of the last six years.

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
General Specimens	1456	2087	2395	3350	3806	3121
V.D. Specimens	932	937	1062	1114	1116	917
Totals	2388	3024	3457	4464	4922	4038

IV. 158 animals were inoculated with milk deposits during the year for evidence of tubercle bacilli. Twelve of these still remain to be examined, but of the other 146 only one was definitely positive, three others showing suspicious lesions in which, however, no tubercle bacilli could be found. Even if these be considered as positive the percentage is only 2·7, as compared with 5·5 last year and 7·3 in 1927.

V. The examination of milks for bacterial content and evidence of faecal pollution has been continued throughout the year, the results having been reported separately.

VI. Examination of the sera of the milk inoculated guinea-pigs has again shown a large number—46 out of 135 (34%)—to be infected with *B. abortus*. Up to date 405 animals have been so examined and 95 (=23·4%) have shown evidence of such infection. During the year, by communication with the Research Institute in Animal Pathology, London, a reliable technique having been found, the organism (*B. abortus*) has been isolated from a number of milk inoculated guinea-pigs, thus making the evidence more sure. A large number of human sera, sent in for various tests, has also been examined for the presence of *B. abortus* agglutinin. One possible case has been encountered, but the evidence cannot be considered conclusive.

Annual Milk Report.

In presenting my report on the milks examined during the year 1929, I first bring to your notice a series of tables, as in previous years, showing the averages and percentages of the year in comparison with the four previous years.

TABLE I. AVERAGE COUNTS.

Year.	Number		Average per cc.		Number		Average per cc.		
	Examined.		in thousands.		Examined.		in thousands.		
	Morning.				Evening.				
1925	139	...	199.1	.....	73	...	378.8
1926	128	...	118.3	.....	63	...	110.3
1927	249	...	34.9	.....	123	...	98.7
1928	253	...	36.9	.....	146	...	108.7
1929	235	...	67.2	.....	125	...	171.4

TABLE II. PERCENTAGE SHOWING LACTOSE FERMENTERS.

Year.	Not in		In 0.1 not		In 0.01	
	0.1 cc.		0.01 cc.		cc.	
1925	33.6	...	28.6	...	37.6	
1926	43.7	...	23.3	...	33.0	
1927	53.4	...	25.6	...	21.0	
1928	59.9	...	24.3	...	15.8	
1929	58.9	...	20.4	...	20.6	

TABLE III. GRADE ON COUNT ONLY.

Year.	I. Very Good.		II. Good.		III. Fair.		IV. Bad.	
	%		%		%		%	
1925	33.9	...	38.2	...	15.7	...	12.1	
1926	31.8	...	37.4	...	29.2	...	2.5	
1927	64.7	...	23.2	...	9.5	...	2.6	
1928	75.4	...	17.3	...	5.0	...	2.2	
1929	69.5	...	17.5	...	6.5	...	6.3	

From these tables it is evident that the year's averages are not so good as regards either count or presence of faecal organisms, as those of the previous year, when we appear to have reached high-water mark of general quality. This result is entirely due to the 60 milks examined between September 2nd and 7th, and is to be attributed to the hot weather in that month, as mentioned in my Seventeenth Quarterly Milk Report.

This method of comparison on averages is, however, liable to mislead, even when the total number of milks examined each year is approximately the same, since a few high counts may seriously raise the average which would otherwise have been reasonably low. For instance, 97 milks may give an average count of 30,000 bacteria per cc.; the inclusion of 3 more milks, averaging 3 millions, will raise the average to 119,000 per cc., giving quite a false idea of the general quality.

To meet this difficulty it has been my custom in previous reports to ignore milks showing very high bacterial content in computing averages, including only those whose count could be regarded as reasonably accurate—i.e., up to 3 millions per cc. or so. Sometimes a fresh specimen has been obtained from the same dairy farm as one giving an enormous count, and its figures introduced in place of the previous uncountable specimen. In either case there are obvious objections to what may seem “cooking” the figures.

On the whole I think the comparison by averages is a failure, and it seems to me that a more valuable comparison, and one which will include every milk examined, can be made by adopting a larger series of standards and finding the percentages of samples falling into each group. I have therefore gone through the figures of all the milks examined to date, including those high counts previously excluded, and present the results in the following table.

Year.	No. of milks exam'd.	Not over 10,000	Not over 30,000	Not over 50,000	Not over 100,000	Not over 200,000	Not over 500,000	Over 500,000
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1925 ...	223	5.3	28.2	15.7	18.8	10.2	5.0	16.1
1926 ...	197	8.6	26.4	15.7	22.3	13.2	8.6	5.0
1927 ...	389	31.6	31.8	11.5	10.8	6.9	2.3	4.8
1928 ...	402	37.5	37.8	9.7	7.0	2.7	2.3	3.0
1929 ...	368	39.1	30.7	9.5	8.1	2.4	3.0	7.0

It will be seen that the percentage of milks giving a count of under 10,000 per cc. has again increased.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT, 1929.

SUMMARY OF RADIOSCOPIC AND RADIOGRAPHIC WORK CARRIED
OUT IN 1929.

RADIOSCOPY.

Referred from									Chest.
Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
School Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Practitioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bank Hall ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total									17

RADIOGRAPHY.

Referred from	Wrist	Knee	Hip	Arm	Pelvis	Foot	Chest	Elbow	Ankle	Fing'r	Should'r	Hand	Total
Bank Hall	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	9
Dispensary ...	—	1	1	2	1	—	14	—	2	—	—	1	22
School Clinic ...	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	4	13
Practitioner ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	31	—	—	—	—	—	32
Corporation Accident ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Orthopædic Clinic	7	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	15
Totals	13	2	1	8	1	2	51	1	7	1	1	5	93

Section 7.

Tuberculosis.

The number of notifications received each year since all forms of Tuberculosis became notifiable is shewn below.

		No. of Primary Notifications.			
		Non-			
Year.		Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.		Total.
1913	.....	194	...	107	301
1914	.....	149	...	62	211
1915	.....	149	...	74	223
1916	.....	135	...	100	235
1917	.....	145	...	74	219
1918	.....	124	...	56	180
1919	.....	126	...	59	185
1920	.....	110	...	56	166
1921	.....	122	...	63	185
1922	.....	155	...	78	233
1923	.....	172	...	85	257
1924	.....	143	...	92	235
1925	.....	126	...	85	211
1926	.....	120	...	68	188
1927	.....	100	...	72	172
1928	.....	134	...	64	198
1929	.....	110	...	57	167

Notification Register.

At the end of 1929 there remained on the Tuberculosis Notification Register in Burnley 811 cases as follows:—

Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	...	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Cases
253	209	462	...	154	195	349	811

The particulars of new cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Department and the deaths from tuberculosis in 1929 are given.

Age Periods	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	5	5	10	1	—	1	1	2	3
5—10	2	—	2	5	6	11	—	—	—	2	1	3
10—15	—	2	2	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	9	4	13	5	7	12	4	5	9	1	2	3
20—25	12	18	30	2	2	4	4	4	8	1	1	2
25—35	9	22	31	4	5	9	7	8	15	2	1	3
35—45	6	3	9	2	2	4	10	2	12	2	2	4
45—55	13	4	17	—	2	2	11	10	21	—	—	—
55—65	2	3	5	1	—	1	5	1	6	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	1
Total	54	56	110	27	30	57	45	30	75	9	10	19

Notifications.

193 Notifications under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, were received during the year ; 41 of these were duplicates, leaving 152 primary notifications. In addition 15 new cases came to the knowledge of the Department otherwise than by notification under the above Regulations, i.e., from the Registrar's Death returns 11, Posthumous notifications 1, other sources 3.

The total number of new cases was therefore 167, of which there were 110 Pulmonary and 57 Non-Pulmonary.

Non-notification and Late Notification.

The source of 11 of the new cases coming to the knowledge of the department other than by notification, was the Death Returns. In each case the doctor certifying the death was communicated with regarding non-notification. It was, however, not considered advisable to take any further action in any of the cases. One case was notified after death.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths is 11·7% compared with 6% in 1928. The particulars are:—

Non-notified Fatal Cases.			Total Fatal Cases.	Percentages of non-notified Cases.
Pulmonary.	Non- pulmonary.	Total.		
6	5	11	94	11·7%

A reference to the figures given below, shewing the interval between notification and death of pulmonary cases of tuberculosis, will give an idea of the efficiency of notification.

Under one week	6
Between one week and one month	4
„ 1—2 months	5
„ 2—3 months	5
„ 3—4 months	2
„ 4—5 months	1
„ 5—6 months	1
„ 6—9 months	5
„ 9—12 months	9
„ 1—2 years	9
„ 2—3 years	2
Over 3 years	20
Not notified	6
—	
Total	75
—	

The following are the particulars obtained by the Tuberculosis Nurse regarding the 152 new cases notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations.

Occupation.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Textile Operatives	51	16
Labourers	9	1
Miners	6	—
Housewives	8	2
Other Occupations	23	4
School Children.....	3	17
Under school age	—	10
Not stated	—	2
Total		52
Pulmonary.		—

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

Married.		Single.		Children.		Notified from Institutions.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
18	24	18	24	2	2	9	3	100

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSES.

1 Room	1
2 Rooms	5
3 „	6
4 „	47
Over 4	29
Institutions	12
<hr/>	
Total	100
<hr/>	

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

Bedfast	19
At Home, not Bedfast	64
Working	5
Institutions	12
<hr/>	
Total	100
<hr/>	

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION.

Room to self	35
Bed, but not room to self	10
Sleeps with other person	39
Bed in living-room	4
Institutions	12
<hr/>	
Total	100
<hr/>	

The 39 persons who did not sleep alone are divided as follows, the first named being the one suffering from the disease:—

Husband with Wife	11
Wife with Husband	15
Child with Parent.....	1
Parent with Child.....	1
Adult with Adult	11
<hr/>	
Total	39
<hr/>	

DURATION OF ILLNESS:—

1—3 months	29
3—6 „	48
6—9 „	8
9—12 „	2
1—2 years	1
Institutions	12
<hr/>	
Total	100
<hr/>	

It will be seen from the above that the average duration of the illness, which will be certainly understated, of the 88 persons not in Institutions, works out at 4·2 months.

The duration of the illness of the 39 persons who did not sleep alone averaged at least 3·0 months each. Thus there had been 39 persons exposed daily for a long period in the closest possible manner.

As regards isolation of the 100 persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis the possibilities of isolation were as follows:—

Good	36
Fair.....	22
Bad	30
Institutions	12
<hr/>	
Total	100
<hr/>	

Good means that it was easily possible to have room to self. Fair means that the patient could have a bed to self, but would have to share the room with one other person. Bad means that though the patient might have a bed to self, the room had to be shared with two or more persons.

Non-Pulmonary.

SEX AND STATE OF PATIENTS.

Married.		Single.		Children.		Notified from Institutions.		Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	6	2	3	10	8	10	12	52

The following are the number of rooms per house in which these persons were living:—

1 Room	—
2 Rooms	—
3 „	2
4 „	10
Over 4 Rooms	18
Institutions	22
	—
Total	52
	—

CONDITION OF PATIENT.

Bedfast	7
At Home, not Bedfast	19
Working	1
Attending School	3
Institutions	22
	—
Total	52
	—

DURATION OF ILLNESS.

Under 3 months	12
3—6 months	14
6—9 „	2
9—12 „	—
1—2 years	—
Over 2 years	2
Institutions	22
	—
Total	52
	—

Deaths.—94 deaths from Tuberculosis were recorded in 1929—75 Pulmonary and 19 Non-Pulmonary.

Below are given particulars of the age distribution.

	—1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Total
Respiratory System	—	—	1	—	17	27	27	3	75
Nervous System	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	6
Intestines and Peritoneum ...	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	5
Vertebral Column	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Joints	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Disseminated	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
Other Organs	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Total	—	3	1	3	22	34	27	4	94

With regard to the deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System, 23 of these related to new cases notified during the year.

The average age at death of the Pulmonary cases was 37·5 years.

The 94 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis gives a death rate of 0·93 per 1,000 living compared with 0·98 in 1928.

The following table gives the death rates for the last 10 years in respect of Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis.

No. of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Rate per 1,000 of the population	0·72	0·64	0·87	0·90	0·70	0·81	0·69	0·72	0·83	0·74

No. of deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Rate per 1,000 of the population	0·35	0·29	0·29	0·30	0·23	0·28	0·22	0·13	0·16	0·19

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—These regulations empower Local Authorities to prohibit persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract from entering any employment or occupation in connection with the handling of milk. During the year it was not necessary to take any action under these regulations.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.—It has not been necessary for the Council to take any action during 1929 for the compulsory removal of any tuberculous case to hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

The scheme consists of the Tuberculosis Dispensary with Tuberculosis Officer and Tuberculosis Nurse and Visitor ; 25 hired beds at Meathop Sanatorium and 10 beds at the Infectious Diseases Hospital of the Joint Hospital Board for Burnley and District. Beds have also been requisitioned during the year at other Sanatoria and Orthopædic Hospitals. There was an average of 50 beds available for patients during 1929.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The Dispensary is situate in Elizabeth Street. The entrance is in Nicholas Street, a very quiet and not much frequented street near the centre of the town. There are three rooms, consisting of a large waiting room, a large consulting room, and a small room for conducting examinations, to which there is access from either of the rooms.

The staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, who acts as Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, the Senior Assistant and Deputy M.O.H., who is the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, one Tuberculosis Nurse and one Clerk.

The Dispensary is open for the examination of patients or of contacts on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and Wednesday evenings. Treatment and dressings are carried out each morning except Saturday.

NEW CASES.—The number of new cases seen at the Dispensary during the year was 187. 11 of these were examined as contacts. The corresponding figures for last year are 207 new cases (including 26 contacts).

Of the 187 new cases 41 or nearly 22% were children under 16 years of age.

The sex distribution of the new cases is given below.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total 1928
Adult	62	84	146	151
Children (under 16) ...	22	19	41	56
	84	103	187	207

DIAGNOSIS.—62 of the new cases were diagnosed as Non-Tuberculous (33%). 122 were diagnosed as Tuberculous (87 Pulmonary and 35 Non-Pulmonary), and the remaining 3 cases were still under observation by the Tuberculosis Officer at the end of the year.

Below are given particulars of the 122 new cases of Tuberculosis.

PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.					

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1929.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	*34	42	1	3	5	13	11	5	39	55	12	8
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	20	10	4
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	7
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	2	1	2
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	26	10	11
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	136	106	10	15	17	44	42	27	153	150	52	42
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—

Total on Register, 31/12/29—401.

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	593	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—	
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	19	(a) At Homes of Applicants ...	4
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	258	(b) Otherwise ...	276
4. Died during the year ...	59	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ...	5
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ...	3	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	1328
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	3548	13. Number of	
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ...	182	(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ...	159
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for		(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	77
(a) "Light" treatment ...	Nil.	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ...	243
(b) Other special forms of treatment (X-ray)	975	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	42
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	77	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons:—	
		(a) Form G.P. 17 ...	77
		(b) Form G.P. 36 ...	189

* 1 Case Non-Pulmonary previously written off as 'cured.'

OTHER EXAMINATIONS AT THE DISPENSARY.—239 cases were seen at the Dispensary in addition to the persons dealt with under the tuberculosis scheme, shewn in the return on the preceding page. Out of 220 children seen, 55 were referred from the School Clinic for Chest examination, 52 as to their suitability for Cod Liver Oil and Malt treatment, 98 in connection with the Open-Air School, and 15 in connection with the Orthopædic Scheme. The 19 remaining cases were for miscellaneous examinations.

In all 2,089 attendances were made: 548 for examination; 288 for Cod Liver Oil and Malt, etc., for dressings 1,224, and for X-Ray 29.

Provision of Extra Nourishment, Medicines, etc.—Extra nourishment in the form of milk and eggs is provided in necessitous cases, where, in the opinion of the Tuberculosis Officer, it is a necessary part of the treatment. Three cases received extra nourishment during the year. Medicines and Cod Liver Oil and Malt are issued to patients, chiefly uninsured adults and children. During the year 247 lb. tins of Cod Liver Oil and Malt were issued from the Dispensary. Other articles distributed to the patients were Izal 675 tins, Sputum cups 47, and paper handkerchiefs 9,100.

Home Nursing.—There is no provision for the home nursing of tuberculous patients.

Co-operation of Medical Practitioners.—Close contact is kept between the medical man notifying the tuberculous case and the Tuberculosis Officer. In many cases the medical practitioner seeks the aid of the Tuberculosis Officer in making his diagnosis. 280 consultations of this kind were held during 1929. The majority of the cases notified during the year have been entered on the dispensary register as cases for supervision. In the case of persons insured under the National Health Insurance Acts, 77 initial reports on Form G.P. 17 and 189 progress reports were received from panel doctors.

Sputum Examination.—618 specimens of Sputum were examined at the Municipal Laboratory during the year. 159 of these were sent from the Dispensary.

X-Ray Examination.—The number made in connection with Dispensary work was 77.

Dental Treatment.—The Ministry of Health have approved of a scheme for dental treatment where such treatment would, in the opinion of the

Tuberculosis Officer, materially conduce to the patient's recovery, or in cases where the patient has recovered his health and the treatment is necessary to maintain it after the disease has been arrested.

The Corporation Dentist carries out the treatment at the School Dental Clinic on Wednesday evenings, and the dentures are made by a local dentist.

If dentures are prescribed the patient is expected to contribute towards the cost. This contribution is, in many cases, assisted by the approved society of which the patient is a member.

During the year 47 sessions were held by the Dentist. The following are particulars of the work done:—

No. of cases under treatment	79
No. of attendances	159
Dentures supplied	16
Fillings	80
Extractions	225
Scalings	11
Local Anæsthetics	232

In addition 3 cases received dental treatment whilst under Sanatorium treatment at Meathop.

The treatment carried out consisted of

No. of Extractions	4
Fillings	2

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

38 Burnley patients were in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis at the end of 1928. 139 other cases were admitted during the year, 123 cases were discharged, and 7 died, leaving 47 still in the Institutions at the end of 1929.

In the table following are given details in respect of the various Institutions at which Burnley cases received treatment during the year.

Institution.	Remain- ing in Institution on 31/12/28	Admissions. Adults.			Total	Dis- charged during the year	Died in Institution	Remain- ing in Hospital on 31/12/29	Average duration of stay of those discharged
		Male	Fe- male	Child- ren					
Meathop	32	36	22	2	60	64	2	26	weeks. 29·4
Royal Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	24·0
Papworth T.B. Colony	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
East Lancs. T.B. Colony	2	3	—	—	3	2	—	3	52·0
Withnell Pulmonary Hospital	—	8	—	—	8	2	1	5	13·5
Marsden Road Pulmonary Hospital	—	—	21	—	21	10	4	7	8·7
St. Vincent's Orthopædic Hospital	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	16·7
Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital	1	1	2	1	4	4	—	1	20·9
Heatherwood Hospital	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—
Shelf Sanatorium, Halifax	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	—	10·6
Crown Point Hospital ...	—	—	—	35*	35	35	—	—	8·8
Total	38	48	49	42	139	123	7	47	—

* 17 for Observation.

AGES OF CASES ADMITTED.

	Under 15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40—50	Over 50	Total
Males ...	14	6	18	13	9	2	62
Females ...	28	5	27	9	7	1	77
Total ...	42	11	45	22	16	3	139

There were 123 patients discharged in 1929. The condition on discharge was:—

Classification.	Quiescent.			Improved.			No material Improvement.			Total
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Pulmonary ...	17	10	—	22	19	6	6	6	—	86
Bones and Joints ...	1	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	1	9
Abdominal ...	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8
Peripheral Glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Other Organs ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
For Observation ...	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	3	17
Total ...	20	11	1	22	21	32	6	6	4	123

Crown Point Hospital.—For a period of 3 months the hospital was utilized for the purpose of sanatorium treatment of school children.

35 children were admitted and their duration of stay averaged 8·8 weeks.

The particulars are:—

	Non-Pulmonary.		For Pulmonary.		Observation.	
Males ...	—	...	4	...	7	...
Females ...	5	...	9	...	10	...

With the exception of 4 cases, all were improved.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.—No beds are retained for treating this type of case. Cases sometimes are sent to the two Sanatoria in place of Pulmonary cases or to an Orthopædic Hospital.

Provision is made for the treatment by X-Ray of glandular and lupus cases. These cases are treated by an approved radiologist at his local surgery. 50 cases which had been referred by the Tuberculosis Officer were under treatment during the year. The patients made 975 attendances. The average number of treatments per case was 20.

The following are the details respecting them:—

Ages	Under 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	Over 60	Total
		10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	Over 60	
Males ...	3	3	1	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	13
Females	3	5	3	6	5	4	4	1	5	1	—	—	37

Diagnosis.	Abdominal.	Skin.	Glands.	Total.
Males	—	10	3	13
Females	1	21	15	37

Results of Treatment.	Males.	Females.
Cured	—	4
Disease arrested	2	13
Quiescent	9	17
No material improvement ...	2	3
	—	—
	13	37
	—	—

Section 8.

Venereal Diseases.

Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre and Public Health Laboratory.

The Treatment Centre is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the town, but is of easy access, as the trams passing close by connect it with all parts of the town. It is in the grounds of the Victoria Hospital, an Institution containing over 100 beds. Arrangements have been made for beds in the Hospital for such venereal cases as require in-patient treatment. A Nurse from the Hospital also acts as female orderly at the Treatment Centre. The staff employed by the Local Sanitary Authority consists of a Medical Officer, who is also the Municipal Bacteriologist, and two male orderlies for the Treatment Centre and the Laboratory.

By arrangement with the Lancashire County Council cases from the adjacent areas are dealt with at our Venereal Diseases Clinic.

The Centre is open at the following times:—

FOR MEN:	Mondays, 10 to 11 a.m. and 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
	Thursdays, 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
FOR WOMEN:	Fridays, 11 to 12 noon. 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

In addition, patients coming to the Treatment Centre for the first time may attend at 10 o'clock on any morning except Sundays.

The hours of attendance of patients for intermediate treatment are 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning, and 5-30 to 6-30 o'clock in the evening, except Sundays, but other times are frequently arranged to suit individual cases. Enamel plaques giving particulars of facilities for treatment are exhibited in all the public conveniences in the town.

At the beginning of the year 206 cases were under treatment, 17 marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend returned for treatment during the year, and 204 cases attended for the first time. Thus there were 427 cases under treatment during the year.

Of the new cases, 172 (or 84%) were diagnosed as suffering from Venereal Disease, (59 Syphilis, 112 Gonorrhœa and 1 Soft Chancre).

The total number of attendances was 5,691 (2,715 for examination by the Medical Officer, and 2,976 for irrigation dressings, etc.).

2 cases of Gonorrhœa were admitted for In-patient treatment, the total number of In-patient days being 20.

The following Table gives particulars of the work of the Treatment Centre during 1929.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of cases which--										
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for	74	60	—	1	59	11	1	—	134	72
(b) had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection ...	6	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	16	1
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b)	80	61	—	1	69	11	1	—	150	73
2 Number of cases										
(a) dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time	14	6	1	—	89	12	29	3	104	18
1. less than one year's standing.									29	3
2. more than one year's standing.	20	19	—	—	8	3			28	22
TOTAL—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a)	114	86	1	1	166	26	30	3	311	116
2 (b). Number of cases included in Item 2 (a) known to have received previous treatment at other Centres for the same infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Number of cases which ceased to attend—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for ...	8	4	—	—	23	1	—	—	31	5
(b) after one or more courses but before completion of treatment for	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	5	10	—	—	24	4	—	—	29	14
4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	5	3
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for	27	18	1	1	41	6	—	—	69	25
6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for	60	48	—	—	74	12	—	—	134	60
TOTAL—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6 ...	114	86	1	1	166	26	—	—	281	113
7. Out-patient attendances—										
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer	858	549	4	3	1065	152	80	4	2007	708
(b) For intermediate treatment e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc.	—	—	—	—	2878	98	—	—	2878	98
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	858	549	4	3	3943	250	80	4	4885	806
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	—	—	—	—	11	9	—	—	11	9

The following particulars relate to Burnley cases in respect of the year under review, with a comparison for previous years.

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Number of Burnley persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time , and found to be suffering from:—									
Syphilis	30	49	63	39	35	49	59	78	107
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gonorrhœa	59	54	58	42	56	36	37	32	66
Conditions other than Venereal	22	14	27	31	20	12	50	39	46
Total	111	117	148	112	111	97	146	149	220
Total number of attendances at the Out-patient Clinic of patients residing in Burnley	3678	3762	3940	4012	3105	2931	2652	2776	3137
Aggregate number of "In-patient Days" of patients residing in Burnley	11	9	51	30	25	66	232	154	294
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the—									
1. Out-patient Clinic ...	469	706	786	520	579	644	760	1051	1294
2. In-patient Department	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	29	41

Supplies of Arsenobenzene Compounds.—These are available at the Public Health Department for private medical practitioners whose names are upon the approved register. Four doctors on the list, together with the House Surgeons at the Victoria Hospital, availed themselves of this free supply. 284 doses were supplied to them as follows:—

Stabilarsan	80
Novarsenobillon	4
Neokharsivan	200

Pathological Examinations.—These are carried out at the Municipal Laboratory by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre, who also acts as the Municipal Bacteriologist.

During the year 917 examinations were made:—

For Spirochetes	10
„ Gonococci	313
„ Wassermann Reaction	589
„ Gonococcus C.F. tests	5

Of these 997 examinations 515 related to Burnley residents, as follows:—

Nature of Test.		Number of Tests.
For detection of spirochetes	For Treatment Centre	5
	For Practitioners	—
For detection of gonococci	For Treatment Centre... ..	127
	For Practitioners	42
For Wassermann reaction	For Treatment Centre... ..	128
	For Practitioners	212
Other examinations:— Gonococcus Complement Fixation	For Treatment Centre	1
	For Practitioners	—
	TOTALS	515

Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.—No action has been taken during the year in respect of restriction on advertisements or for the prevention of the treatment of Venereal Disease otherwise than by duly qualified persons.

Section 9.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Births.—The Notification of Births Acts require that all births should be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of occurrence.

During the year 1929, 1,521 notifications were received relating to 1,433 live births and 88 stillbirths. During the corresponding period 1,425 live births and 89 stillbirths were registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The 1,521 births were notified by the following:—

Midwife (including 379 births at the Maternity Hospital)	1,055
Doctor	439
Parent	12
Other person	15
	<hr/>
	1,521
	<hr/>

Very little difficulty has been experienced in the working of this Act, as only 13 persons had to be communicated with regarding non-notification.

Births notified by medical men and by trained midwives are not visited until ten days at least have elapsed. The majority of the others are visited as soon as possible after notification.

Attendance at Birth.—The Health Visitors' enquiries shewed that of the live births 529 were attended by a doctor and midwife, 486 by a midwife, and 19 by handywomen. The rest were born in Institutions (350 in the Maternity Hospital and 58 in the Infirmary).

Health Visiting.—The Health Visitors' work is supervised by the Superintendent Health Visitor, who also acts as Inspector of Midwives. The Health Visitors all fulfil the conditions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, and the recommendation of the Ministry of Health as regards qualifications for these duties. The Superintendent and 6 of the Visitors are trained nurses. The

Superintendent holds the C.M.B. Certificate, and the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Six of the Health Visitors also hold the C.M.B. Certificate. Being fully trained allows interchanging of duties, but, as a general rule, each Visitor is kept to one particular kind of work, and as far as possible, to one district. One acts as Tuberculosis Nurse and Visitor, three as School Nurses and Visitors, and four devote themselves to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The duties of the Visitors engaged on Maternity and Child Welfare work are, in the first place, to visit houses where there are newly-born children ; to advise the mother, if necessary, as to the care of her child. The Visitors have each a district. The routine of visiting infants consists of a visit as soon after birth as possible, except in those cases where a medical man or midwife has been in attendance, when a visit is usually paid at the end of 10 days. Re-visits are paid every 3 months, and oftener where necessary. Visits are paid to children over 1 year of age as often as is practicable, an endeavour being made to visit each child at least once a year, until it attains school age.

In addition to these routine visits, special visits are paid when illness is known or thought to exist, and a doctor is not attending.

Details of the Health Visitors' work are shewn on page 112.

Midwives' Acts.—37 Midwives notified their intention to practice during the year, compared with 30 in 1928. 16 of these notifications related to nurses in the Municipal Maternity Hospital and the Infirmary. The 21 midwives practising externally included 14 trained and 7 bona fide. 486 confinements were attended by them as follows:—

					Certificated.	Bona fide.	Total.	
No. of Midwives in practice	...	...	14	...	7	...	21
No. of Confinements attended by the 21								
Midwives	317	...	169	...	486
No. of calls for medical aid	...	...	69	...	55	...	124

Altogether 124 records of sending for medical help under Rule E. 20 of the Central Midwives' Board were received from Midwives compared with 104 last year.

The details are as follows:—

Calls for Medical Aid			124
For Mother—111			For Child—13
	Certi- ficated.	Bona fide.	Certi- ficated. Bona fide.
Adherent Placenta ...	—	2	Feebleness or
Ruptured Perinæum ...	16	25	Premature ... 3 1
Delayed Labour ...	16	16	Discharging Eyes 4 1
Rise of Temperature ...	4	1	Spina Bifida ... 1 —
Ante-Natal ...	8	1	Unclassified ... 3 —
A.P. Hæmorrhage ...	2	—	
P.P. Hæmorrhage ...	2	—	
Malpresentation ...	3	7	
Unclassified Illness ...	7	1	

Other notifications received related to 29 stillbirths, 3 exposure to infection, death of mother or child 7, artificial feeding 13, laying out dead 5.

In accordance with section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, 26 claims for payment of fees were received from doctors called in by midwives in cases of emergency. All these were allowed and the amounts surcharged to the patients.

65 routine visits were paid by the Inspector to the midwives during the year. The Inspector also interviewed midwives at the Health Office on several occasions.

Infant Welfare Centres.

There are 6 Centres for this purpose, namely the Clinic at Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital, Parker Street, Ebenezer School, Lane Bridge School, Mount Olivet School and Lowerhouse School.

The first two are owned by the Corporation and the others are rented from the various school authorities.

ATTENDANCES.—There were 1,220 primary attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres. These included 832 infants, 351 children over 1 year of age, and 37 Expectant Mothers. Last year's new attendances amounted to 1,278. The total attendances during 1929 were 13,668, as compared with 13,187 in 1928.

CONSULTATIONS AT THE CENTRES.—There were 1,252 doctors' consultations, and the following table gives the reasons for the first consultation.

		Infants.		Toddlers.
Disorders of digestion	...	185	...	42
Congenital Defects	...	44	...	8
Minor Ailments	...	176	...	134
General or Unclassified	...	37	...	40
		—		—
Totals	...	442	...	224
		—		—

Below are given particulars of work at the various Infant Welfare Centres during the year.

	Parker Street.	Ebenezer School.	Mount Olivet School.	Lane Bridge.	Lower- house.	Bank Hall Hospital.	Total
Sessions held ...	49	41	47	43	46	101	327
Primary attendances:—							
Infants ...	94	128	80	128	45	357	832
Children ...	78	45	26	47	24	131	351
Expectant Mothers	13	5	—	19	—	—	37
Total Attendances:—							
Infants ...	611	1274	681	1191	394	4207	8358
(Average per Session)	12.5	31.0	14.5	27.7	8.5	41.6	
Children over 1 year	333	937	310	1101	246	2293	5220
(Average per Session)	6.8	22.9	6.6	25.6	5.3	22.6	
Expectant Mothers	20	35	4	31	—	—	90
(Average per Session)	0.4	0.9	—	0.8	—	—	
Doctors' Attendances	30	20	23	33	18	77	201
Doctors' Consultations:—							
Infants ...	99	153	99	148	90	268	857
Children over 1 year	74	57	33	72	39	120	395
Weighings:—							
Infants ...	611	1183	681	1136	394	3932	7937
Children over 1 year	333	475	310	568	246	2068	4000

Ante Natal Centres.—Sessions are held twice weekly at Bank Hall Hospital, and once weekly at Parker Street, and at Lowerhouse.

During the year 527 new cases attended at the Ante Natal Clinics. 420 of these attended at the Bank Hall Maternity Hospital Clinic in respect of admission to the Hospital for their confinement. The total number of attendances at the three Ante Natal Centres was 3,126.

The particulars of the work done at the three Clinics are shewn in the following table.

CENTRE.			No. of Expectant Mothers					Average per Session.	
			Times open.	attending for the first time.			Total Attendances.		
Bank Hall Hospital	...	142		...	420	...		2874	...	20.0
Parker Street	49	...	94	...	225	...	4.6
Lowerhouse	46	...	13	...	27	...	0.6
Totals			...	...	527	...	3126	...	

Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.

20 beds for Maternity cases are provided at the above Municipal Institution, and there is also accommodation for 24 ailing children. The following rules and conditions of admission apply to Maternity cases:—

RULES.

1. That the Medical Officer of Health be authorised to admit patients to the Hospital in the following order:—

- (i) Women whose confinement, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health is likely to be attended with complications which might prove dangerous if the confinement took place at home.
- (ii) Maternity cases which the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied on the representation of a Medical Practitioner, require immediate institutional treatment.
- (iii) Women who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, require ante-natal Hospital treatment.
- (iv) Ordinary cases of confinement.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

2. All women admitted under the four above-mentioned rules will be asked to pay in accordance with their means.

All requests for remission of fees shall come before the Special Sub-Committee, who will fix the amount to be paid in accordance with a scale. The usual fee will be four guineas per week and upwards. If a patient is willing to pay the amount demanded, and makes no request for remission, then consequent enquiries as to means will be unnecessary and will not be made.

3. The usual amount charged for women admitted under Rule (iii) for treatment before confinement on the advice of the Medical Officer of the Institution, will be 3/- per day.

4. Maternity Benefits receivable under the National Health Insurance Act shall be applied to the payment of any of these charges as soon as an account is received by the patient and her husband.

5. An undertaking shall be signed by the patient and her husband to pay the amount fixed by the Committee.

6. All cases wishing to go into Bank Hall for ordinary confinements will be expected to pay a deposit towards the account. The deposit may be paid by instalments.

7. The following Scale of Income shall be applied to requests for reduction of fees for maternity cases coming within Rule 1 (i), (ii) and (iv):—

- (1) Where the net weekly income of the family does not exceed 50/-, the payment shall be one guinea for the first week or part thereof, and 3/- per day after the first week.
- (2) Where the net weekly income of the family is over 50/-, but does not exceed 60/-, the payment shall be two guineas for the first week or part thereof, and 6/- per day after the first week.
- (3) Where the net weekly income of the family is over 60/-, but does not exceed 80/-, the payment shall be three guineas for the first week or part thereof, and 9/- per day after the first week.
- (4) Where the net weekly income of the family is over 80/-, but does not exceed 100/-, the payment shall be four guineas for the first week or part thereof, and 12/- per day after the first week.
- (5) Where the net weekly income of the family is over 100/-, the payment shall be five guineas for the first week or part thereof, and 15/- per day after the first week.

NOTE.—In calculating the net weekly income, the weekly average income from all sources for 13 weeks prior to the date of the application shall be taken and a deduction made therefrom of 5/- for each child under 14 years.

PATIENTS RESIDING OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

Provided there is accommodation not likely to be required for Burnley patients, patients residing outside the Borough may be admitted.

The minimum charge will be £4 4s. per week in all cases. A fortnight's fees (£8 8s.) must be paid in advance.

The Children's Ward is for those young children who, though not really hospital cases, still require, on account of home conditions, some medical or skilled care which they cannot get in their homes. The Clinic is used for the instruction of expectant mothers, midwives, home helps, etc.

No charge is made for cases admitted to the Children's Ward.

A summary is given below of the patients treated at the Hospital.

	In Hospital on 1/1/1929	Admitted during 1929	Discharged during 1929	Died.	Remaining on the 31/12/29	Average duration of stay.
Women ...	13	391	379	2	23	Days. 14·2
Children ...	24	94	78	17	23	89·2

MATERNITY WARDS (20 Beds):—

No. of Cases admitted	...	...	...	...	...	391
No. of Re-admissions	...	...	...	...	...	78
No. admitted for Ante Natal Treatment only	...	...	...	...	...	7
No. of women delivered during the year	...	...	...	...	...	370

There were 376 babies born (191 boys, 185 girls). 28 of the babies were stillborn, and 19 died within 10 days of birth. There were 6 cases of twins.

The duration of stay per confinement averaged 13·1 days. If periods for ante natal treatment are included, the average duration of stay was 14·2 days.

Of the 391 admissions 367 or 94% were Burnley residents, the remaining coming from adjacent districts.

TRAINING OF MIDWIVES.—Bank Hall Maternity Hospital is approved by the Central Midwives' Board as an Institution for the training of Midwives. During the year 12 pupil midwives completed their training and all were successful in passing the Board's examination.

CLINICS.—Ante Natal Clinics are held on Monday and Wednesday mornings and Friday evenings. The Infant Clinics are held twice weekly on Monday and Wednesday afternoons.

The following shews the attendances.

			Number who attended for the first time.		Total Attendances.
Infants	...	...	357	...	4,207
Children	...	...	131	...	2,293
Expectant Mothers	...	...	420	...	2,874
			—		—
Totals	...	...	908	...	9,374
			—		—

CHILDREN'S WARDS (24 Beds).

No. of children admitted	...	...	...	94 (Boys 52, Girls 42)
Remaining in Hospital on 1st Jan., 1929				24
Total under treatment	...	...	...	118

No. discharged—

(1) In good health	...	...	...	37
(2) Improved	...	...	...	33
(3) Not Improved	...	...	...	1
(4) Removed by parents	...	...	...	7
No. of deaths	...	...	...	17
Remaining in Hospital on 31/12/29	...	...	...	23

In the Appendix will be found further details of the work done at Bank Hall Maternity and Children's Hospital.

Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

The Clinic is situate in the grounds of Bank Hall Hospital.

The type of lamp used is a K.B.B. Quartz Mercury Vapour Lamp with air-cooled atmospheric burner. Voltage—220 direct current. Amperage—starts up at about 5 amperes, but settles down to burn at 2.5 amperes.

METHOD.—General irradiations, front and back, given twice weekly, starting at 2-minute exposures, increased weekly by 2 minutes until an exposure of 12 minutes is reached, the patients sitting at a distance of 4 feet from the lamp. Local irradiations are also given where required, and affected part being placed at a distance of 6 to 12 inches from the lamp, and the dosage regulated as for general irradiations. The temperature and weight of each patient are recorded before every treatment.

The lamp burns approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ unit per hour, at a cost of $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. The average total time of exposure in respect of patients discharged during 1929 was approximately 3 hours, at a cost of 4d. in respect of current only.

The following are particulars of the patients treated:—

Number Treated.

In-patients (at Bank Hall)	...	...	...	46
Out-patients	...	...	...	76
				—
Total	...	...	...	122
				—

	I.P.	O.P.	Total
Number of cases under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1929	6	14	20
Number of patients admitted during 1929 ...	40	62	102
Number of patients discharged during 1929 ...	32	71	103
Number of patients under treatment on December 31st, 1929	14	5	19
Number of attendances during 1929	826	955	1781
Number of sessions during 1929—81.			
Average number of attendances per session—22.			
Approximate time lamp used per session in 1929— $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours.			
Total time lamp in use in 1929—141 hours, 45 minutes.			

IN-PATIENTS.

AGE.—With the exception of one adult, all were under school age, varying from 3 months to 4 years.

Type of Case Treated.

- (a) RICKETS.—19 cases treated. Average number of exposures 24·8.
 4 showed marked improvement.
 12 showed some improvement.
 1 showed no improvement.
 2 patients were removed against medical advice.
- (b) MARASMUS.—12 cases treated. Average number of exposures 18.
 4 showed marked improvement.
 6 showed some improvement.
 1 treatment suspended.
 1 removed against medical advice.
- (c) ANÆMIA AND DEBILITY.—14 cases treated. Average number of exposures 21·4.
 8 showed marked improvement.
 5 showed some improvement.
 1 removed against medical advice.
- (d) SEPTIC BUNION.—1 case treated. Local irradiations.
 28 exposures. Good result.

TIME EXPOSURE ANALYSIS FOR IN-PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING 1929.

No. of Patients.	Diagnosis.	Average Number of exposures.	Average total time of exposures.
10 ...	Anæmia and Debility ...	18 ...	2 hrs. 36 mins.
8 ...	Marasmus	14·6 ...	1 hr. 55 mins.
13 ...	Rickets	23 ...	3 hrs. 36 mins.
1 ...	Septic Bunion (Local		
—	treatment)	28 ...	3 hrs. 56 mins.
Total 32			

OUT-PATIENTS.

Number Treated—76.

Source:—	General Practitioners	...	...	35
	Infant Welfare Clinics	...	...	25
	School Clinic	...	...	16

Age.—From 3 months to 13 years.

Type of Case treated.

(a) RICKETS.—29 cases. Average number of exposures 13·3.

5 showed marked improvement.

6 showed some improvement.

1 showed no improvement.

14 did not attend regularly, although showing some improvement.

3 treatment suspended (one case being transferred to Biddulph ; the others developed inter-current ailments.)

(b) ANÆMIA AND DEBILITY following pneumonia, measles, and whooping cough—33 cases. Average number of exposures 16·5.

4 showed marked improvement.

14 showed some improvement.

2 showed no improvement.

9 did not attend regularly.

4 treatment suspended due to development of other ailments.

(c) CERVICAL ADENITIS.—4 cases.

CERVICAL AND INGUINAL ADENITIS.—1 case.

3 showed marked improvement.

1 showed some improvement.

1 attended irregularly.

(d) MARASMUS.—2 cases.

No. of exposures 1 and 14 respectively.

Treatment suspended in both cases due to onset of other ailments.

(e) INFANTILE PARALYSIS.—2 cases.

No. of exposures 21 and 22 respectively.

Marked improvement in one case, some improvement in the other.

(f) TUBERCULAR ABSCESS.—1 case.

General and local irradiations. 25 exposures.

Result—some improvement.

(g) T.B. DACTYLITIS.—2 cases.

25 exposures for one case, with considerable improvement in the child's general condition, the dactylitis remaining unchanged.

After 3 exposures the other patient failed to attend. Said to have been removed to Hospital.

(h) ALOPECIA.—1 case.

40 exposures. Result—some improvement.

(i) FURUNCULOSIS AND ECZEMA.—1 case.

10 exposures. Result—some improvement.

TIME EXPOSURE ANALYSIS FOR OUT-PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING 1929.

No. of Patients.	Diagnosis.	Average Number of exposures.	Average total time of exposure.
30 ...	Debility and Anæmia ...	15·5 ...	2 hrs. 6 mins.
27 ...	Rickets ...	13·2 ...	1 hr. 38 mins.
5 ...	Adenitis and Cervical Adenitis ...	18·2 ...	2 hrs. 38 mins.
2 ...	Marasmus ...	7·5 ...	36 mins.
2 ...	Infantile Paralysis ...	21·5 ...	3 hrs. 18 mins.
2 ...	T.B. Dactylitis ...	14·0 ...	1 hr. 48 mins.
1 ...	T.B. Abscess ...	25·0 ...	4 hrs. 0 mins.
1 ...	Furunculosis and Eczema ...	10·0 ...	1 hr. 0 mins.
1 ...	Alopecia ...	40·0 ...	7 hrs. 0 mins.

—
Total 71

Assisted Milk Supply.—The arrangements for the supply of milk to Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Infants, on medical grounds, were continued during the year.

The following table gives particulars of the grants of fresh milk made during the year.

	No. Assisted.	No. of Renewals.	Amount of Milk Granted. Pints.
Children ...	23	19	1,176
Nursing Mothers ...	18	18	1,008
Expectant Mothers ...	8	1	252
Totals ...	49	38	2,436

Each case is investigated and grants are made in accordance with a Scale of Income. The cases are reviewed at the end of 4 weeks if an application for renewal is made.

Both the sale and free distribution of dried milk has been discontinued.

In necessitous cases, on the advice of the Medical Officer of the Infant and Ante Natal Clinic, free dinners are provided for Expectant and Nursing Mothers at the National Kitchens.

During the year it was only found necessary to arrange for dinners for 3 cases. 77 dinners were supplied.

Home Nursing.—The Council has an arrangement with the Burnley District Nursing Association to provide Home Nursing services for the following cases:—Expectant Mothers, Maternity Nursing, cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Measles, Whooping Cough and Epidemic Diarrhœa in young children.

6 cases of Ophthalmia and 1 of Puerperal Pyrexia were referred to the Association. In all the District Nurse paid 306 visits.

Home Helps.—In necessitous cases a Home Help is sent to cases of confinement. During the year one mother was assisted.

Dental Treatment.—A scheme is in operation for the dental treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and young children. Cases are referred by the Medical Officers from the various Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics, and are dealt with by the Corporation dentist at the School Dental Clinic on Thursday afternoons. The following gives details of the work carried out during the year:—

No. of Cases.			Attend- ances.	Extrac- tions.	Anæsthetics.			Local.	General.	Fillings.	Dressings.
5 Mothers	...	...	10	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
14 Children	...	...	16	...	50	...	50	...	—	...	4

Maternal Mortality.—There were 7 women who died in or in consequence of childbirth, as compared with 5 in 1928. This is equivalent to 5 per 1,000 births, compared with 3.33 in 1928, 7.9 in 1927, 3.7 in 1926, 7.3 in 1925, 12.9 in 1924, 3.3 in 1923, and 2.6 in 1922.

The registered causes of death were:—

Post Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	1
Operation for ruptured uterus, obstructed Labour	...	...	...	1
Shock following Parturition, myocardial degeneration	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Septicæmia	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Embolism	...	...	...	1

The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.

The following facilities are available to medical practitioners in connection with diagnosis and treatment.

- The services of an Obstetric consultant in cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, or complicated labour.
- Hospital treatment at the Joint Hospital Board's Sanatorium (Infectious Diseases Hospital) at Marsden Road.
- Bacteriological examinations at the Public Health Laboratory, and
- Where removal to hospital cannot be arranged, the provision of Home Nursing.

The services of the Obstetric Consultant were not requisitioned during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Seven notifications of Puerperal Fever were received during the year, giving a rate of 5 per 1,000 births. 6 of the cases were notified from Institutions; the remaining 1 was nursed at home.

The incidence and Mortality rates for the last 10 years are given below.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Cases notified ...	3	9	3	2	4	4	2	6	4	7
Cases per 1,000										
Births	1·22	3·83	1·53	1·08	2·35	2·4	1·2	4·0	2·7	5·0
No. of Deaths ...	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Mortality per										
1,000 cases ...	333	555	—	—	—	—	500	166·6	—	428

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—The regulation defines puerperal pyrexia as “any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as puerperal fever under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100·4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.”

12 Notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received during the year. 2 cases were removed to Hospital, 6 occurred in Institutions. In 1 case Home Nursing was provided.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Seven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during 1929. The Incidence of this disease per 1,000 births for the last 5 years is as follows:—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of Cases ...	11	18	11	6	7
Rate per 1,000 registered births ...	6.6	11.25	7.3	4.0	5.0

The following table, suggested by the Ministry, gives a summary of the results of treatment.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Cases Notified ...	11	18	11	6	7
Treated at Home ...	9	12	9	3	6
Treated at Hospital ...	2	6	2	3	1
Vision unimpaired ...	9	14	11	6	6
Vision impaired ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total blindness ...	—	1	—	—	1 eye
Deaths ...	1	2	—	1	—
No history (out of Borough) ...	—	1	—	—	—

As regards the 1929 cases, all the 6 treated at home were visited by the District Nurse in accordance with our arrangements for Home Nursing.

Stillbirths.—In 1929, 91 stillbirths came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 83 in 1928. As far as possible an investigation is made by the Health Visitor into each case of stillbirth.

The following gives a summary of the information obtained.

51 of the stillbirths occurred at home, 29 at the Maternity Hospital and 8 at the Infirmary and 3 in private nursing homes.

SEX.	
Males.	Females.
52	39

PERIOD OF GESTATION.

Full Term.	Premature.	Not Ascertained.
43	41	7

AGE OF MOTHER.

Under 20 yrs.	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	Over 40	Not Ascertained.
1	19	22	20	13	7	9

In 23 of the cases it was a first pregnancy.

There was a history of a previous abortion or stillbirth in 22 cases.

22 of the women were delivered by forceps.

4 blamed a fall as the cause of stillbirth.

2 mothers had Cardiac trouble, 2 Placenta Prævia, 2 Adherent Placenta.

7 Albuminuria of Pregnancy, 1 Contracted Pelvis, and 1 had a Cæsarean Section performed.

4 were breech presentations and 1 Face presentation.

In 2 cases the mothers had Ante-partum Hæmorrhage and in 2 cases Post partum Hæmorrhage.

One of the mothers died.

There was a notification of Puerperal Fever in 2 instances and of Puerperal Pyrexia in one.

8 of the stillbirths were macerated.

DETAILS OF WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1929.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Visits to newly born infants ...	1,347							
Re-visits—1st year ...	6,477							
2nd „ ...	3,559							
3rd „ ...	3,566							
4th „ ...	2,707							
5th „ ...	1,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,586
Visits to:—								
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (7 cases) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Diarrhœa (5 cases) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Measles cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Whooping Cough (236 cases) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453
Infantile deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Stillbirths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Midwives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Ante Natal cases (197 re admission to Maternity Hospital) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Number of Sessions at the Infant Welfare Centres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Number of Attendances at the Centres by the Health Visitors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275

TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of Sessions held at the Dispensary (Day, 245 ; Evening, 49) ...	294							
Visits to Tuberculous cases (New cases, 149 ; Re-visits, 1,328) ...	1,477							
Patients' Attendances (Tuberculosis, 3,548 ; Other, 2,089) ...	5,637							

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. of days on which the School Clinic was open ...	298							
No. of attendances at Clinic ...	35,210							
No. of visits paid to School Children's homes ...	3,893							
Special Visits to Schools for Cleanliness Inspection ...	31							
No. of children examined ...	11,430							

Section 10.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Health and Education Committees arranged a series of six Lantern Health Lectures under the auspices of the Combe Trust. These were delivered at weekly intervals commencing on the 10th October, in Red Lion Street School. The Lecturer was Dr. William Stirling, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., late Professor of Physiology at the University of Manchester and the Royal Institution, London. His subject was "Gateways to Health," the lectures being:—

1. "The Air Gates and the Lungs."
2. "The Food Gate and Food."
3. "Heat Gates and Engines of the Body."
4. "The Wheels of Life—Their Regulators and Lubricants."
5. "The Eye Gate and Sight."
6. "The Feel Gate and Other Defences."

The Lectures were well attended, there being an average of about 200 present.

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APPENDIX I.

TABLE 1.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65
				M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Males... ..	...	776	...	85 -	33 -	20 -	17 -	28 -	73 -	245 -
Females	1507	—	731	- 62	- 21	- 14	- 19	- 28	- 75	- 228
Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases:—										
Enteric Fever	2	1	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -
Measles	3	3	—	1 -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Scarlet Fever	8	3	5	- -	- -	1 -	1 3	2 -	- 1	- -
Whooping Cough	42	15	27	7 11	5 8	2 8	- -	1 -	- -	- -
Diphtheria	7	5	2	- -	- -	1 -	4 1	1 -	- -	- -
Influenza	68	43	25	1 -	3 1	1 -	- 1	2 -	8 3	14 12
Erysipelas	2	—	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	2	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	1 2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	75	45	30	- -	- -	1 -	- -	8 9	17 10	16 11
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	6	3	3	- -	- 2	- -	2 1	1 -	- -	- -
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	5	3	2	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- 1	2 1	- -
Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column	1	1	—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
Tuberculosis Joints	1	—	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	2	1	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -
Disseminated Tuberculosis	4	1	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	- -
Syphilis	5	3	2	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	2 1
Gonococcal Infection	1	1	—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
Purulent Infection	3	2	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	1 -
General Diseases:—										
Cancer—Buccal Cavity	11	9	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	5 1
Pharynx, Oesophagus, and Stomach, etc.	45	24	21	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	15 10
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	29	13	16	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	7 9
Female Genital Organs... ..	19	—	19	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10
Breast	14	—	14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 7
Skin	5	4	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1
Other or Unspecified Organs	33	16	17	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	10 12
Tumours, not returned as Malignant	2	2	—	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
Rheumatic Fever	2	2	—	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -
Chronic Rheumatism	10	3	7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 3
Rickets	1	1	—	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Diabetes	13	5	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 6
Anæmia	7	2	5	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Diseases of Thyroid Gland	1	—	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
Diseases of Adrenals	1	—	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
Leukæmia lymphadenoma	2	1	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
Other General Diseases	1	—	1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs:—										
Encephalitis	2	1	1	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1929.

65 and over	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Prim. Bank	*Vict'ria Hos	*B'k Hall Hs.	*Sanatorium	
M F	206	110	78	109	133	172	98	113	128	80	148	132	281	105	34	16	
275 - - 284																	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases:—
-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Enteric Fever
-	2	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	Measles
-	4	2	3	3	4	8	1	4	1	4	4	4	1	-	-	1	Scarlet Fever
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	Whooping Cough
14 8	6	8	2	4	6	6	2	6	5	6	11	6	10	-	-	-	Diphtheria
- 2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	Influenza
-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	Erysipelas
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Encephalitis Lethargica
3 -	8	6	5	5	8	10	1	3	8	4	9	8	18	1	-	4	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System
-	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	Tuberculosis of Nervous System
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Tuberculosis of Vertebral Column
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuberculosis Joints
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	Tuberculosis of Other Organs
- 1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Disseminated Tuberculosis
-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	Syphilis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Gonococcal Infection
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	Purulent Infection
4 -	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	General Diseases:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cancer—Buccal Cavity
7 10	9	6	2	1	3	7	1	2	3	3	5	3	5	4	-	-	Pharynx, Oesophagus, and Stomach, etc.
5 6	4	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	4	4	3	5	-	-	Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum
- 9	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	-	1	-	3	1	2	4	-	-	Female Genital Organs
- 5	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	Breast
3 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	Skin
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other or Unspecified Organs
4 4	8	2	1	3	-	3	-	4	3	2	3	4	5	1	-	-	Tumours, not returned as
1 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malignant
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rheumatic Fever
2 3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	Chronic Rheumatism
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rickets
4 2	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	4	4	1	-	-	Diabetes
2 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	Anæmia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Thyroid Gland
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Adrenals
1 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leukæmia Lymphadenoma
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Other General Diseases
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Encephalitis

* These deaths are included in the Wards in which the persons usually resided.

APPENDIX 1

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Meningitis	8	6	2	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tabes Dorsalis	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord ...	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy, etc.	72	29	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	20
General Paralysis of Insane ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Epilepsy	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
Infantile Convulsions	9	5	4	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hysteria and Neuritis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral Softening	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diseases of Ear and Mastoid Sinus	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of Circulatory System:—																	
Pericarditis	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis	14	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	1	-	-
Angina Pectoris	13	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
Other Diseases of Heart	372	186	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	10	14	68	58
Diseases of Arteries	58	32	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	9
Embolism and Thrombosis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of Respiratory System:—																	
Diseases of Larynx	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	97	44	53	4	5	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	10	15
Broncho Pneumonia	64	42	22	18	9	14	3	4	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	4	2
Pneumonia	47	30	17	2	-	3	1	2	2	-	-	2	1	2	5	15	2
Pleurisy	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Congestion of Lung	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asthma	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diseases of Digestive System:—																	
Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils ...	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Oesophagus	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-
Other Diseases of Stomach	7	4	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	19	14	5	11	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Appendicitis	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ...	20	8	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7
Other Diseases of Intestines	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of Liver... .. .	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Biliary Calculi	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Other Diseases of Liver	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of Pancreas	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito- Urinary System:—																	
Acute Nephritis	8	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Chronic Nephritis	36	23	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	9	6
Other Diseases of Kidney and Annexa	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
Calculi Urinary Passages	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Diseases of Prostate	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1929.

65 and over		St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Prim. Bank	*Vict'ria Hos	*B'k Hall Hs	*Sanatorium	
M	F																	
-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	Meningitis
1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Tabes Dorsalis
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of Spinal Cord
20	22	13	3	3	4	4	5	7	5	5	7	7	9	6	1	-	-	Cerebral Hæmorrhage,
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Apoplexy, etc.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	General Paralysis of Insane
-	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	Epilepsy
-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Infantile Convulsions
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	Hysteria and Neuritis
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cerebral Softening
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of Nervous System
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Ear and Mastoid Sinus
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Diseases of Circulatory System:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Pericarditis
-	-	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	Acute Endocarditis and Myocarditis
4	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	Angina Pectoris
105	111	70	32	22	31	35	32	23	19	29	17	27	35	133	5	-	-	Other Diseases of Heart
21	17	5	5	5	5	6	9	6	8	2	1	3	3	17	1	-	-	Diseases of Arteries
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Embolism and Thrombosis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Respiratory System:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Larynx
24	27	16	7	5	9	6	12	6	4	12	3	13	4	5	-	1	-	Bronchitis
2	3	4	4	2	8	12	6	3	8	5	1	5	6	1	3	5	-	Broncho Pneumonia
4	6	2	2	2	5	4	11	2	4	7	2	2	4	6	2	1	-	Pneumonia
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	Pleurisy
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Congestion of Lung
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Asthma
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Respiratory Diseases
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Diseases of Digestive System:—
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Pharynx and Tonsils
-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	Diseases of Oesophagus
1	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum
-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1	-	3	1	4	-	9	-	1	-	Other Diseases of Stomach
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	Diarrhœa and Enteritis
4	4	2	1	1	3	4	3	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	11	-	-	Appendicitis
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction
-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Other Diseases of Intestines
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Cirrhosis of Liver
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	Biliary Calculi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Other Diseases of Liver
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Diseases of Pancreas
1	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non-Venereal Diseases of Genito-Urinary System:—
9	3	8	-	1	1	2	7	4	1	5	2	4	1	10	2	-	-	Acute Nephritis
2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	Chronic Nephritis
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Other Diseases of Kidney and Annexa
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Calculi Urinary Passages
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diseases of Prostate

* These deaths are included in the Wards in which the persons usually resided.

TABLE 1—CONTINUED.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Salpingitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
The Puerperal State:—																	
Puerperal Hemorrhage	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other Accidents of Childbirth	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Puerperal Sepsis	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Puerperal Embolism	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue:—																	
Gangrene	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Other Diseases of Skin	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Bones	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Congenital Malformations	7	5	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Early Infancy:—																	
Congenital Debility, etc.	8	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature Birth	34	18	16	18	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	6	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age	25	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
External Causes:—																	
Suicide: Solid or Liquid Poisons	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poisonous Gas	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Hanging	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drowning	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Accidental Burns	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental Absorption of Deleterious Gases	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Accidental Drowning	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Accidental Injury by Fall	11	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Accidental Injury in Mine	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Accidental Injury by Machinery	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Accidental Injury by other forms of Crushing (road vehicles, railways, etc.)	11	8	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	-
Homicide by other means	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other forms of Accidental violence	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unstated or ill-defined cause	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1507	776	731	85	62	33	21	20	14	17	19	28	28	73	75	245	228

Showing Causes of Death for the Year 1929.

65 and over		St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Barnley Wd.	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	*Prim. Bank	*Vict'ria Hos	*B'k Hall Hs.	*Sanatorium	
M	F																	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Salpingitis
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Other Diseases of Female Genital Organs
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Puerperal State:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	Puerperal Hæmorrhage
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Other Accidents of Childbirth
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Puerperal Sepsis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Puerperal Embolism
4	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	Gangrene
1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Other Diseases of Skin
-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	Diseases of Bones
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	4	-	Congenital Malformations
-	-	3	3	-	1	1	5	5	3	4	3	3	3	1	1	14	-	Diseases of Early Infancy:—
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Congenital Debility, etc.
-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	Premature Birth
7	17	6	4	-	2	1	1	1	2	3	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	Old Age
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	External Causes:—
2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suicide: Solid or Liquid Poisons
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	Poisonous Gas
2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Hanging
1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Drowning
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Accidental Burns
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Accidental Absorption of Deleterious Gases
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental Drowning
4	4	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	5	-	-	Accidental Injury by Fall
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental Injury by Mine
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Accidental Injury by Machinery
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Accidental Injury by other forms of Crushing (road vehicles, railways, etc.)
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	-	7	-	-	Homicide by other means
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other forms of Accidental violence
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	Unstated or ill-defined cause
275		284	206	110	78	109	133	172	98	113	128	80	148	132	281	105	34	16

* These deaths are included in the Wards in which the persons usually resided.

TABLE 2.

APPENDIX 1.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1929 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each year	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett		Number.	Rate	Non-residents registered in the District.	Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate.					Numb'r	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Numb'r	Rate
1919	102,391	1608	1600	15·6	1608	15·6	146	91	189	118	1553	15·2
1920	105,030	2452	2456	23·3	1550	14·7	130	67	317	129	1487	14·1
1921	105,300	2359	2346	22·3	1564	15·2	180	55	279	118	1439	13·6
1922	105,100	1978	1956	18·6	1767	16·8	200	52	223	114	1619	15·4
1923	104,800	1829	1824	17·4	1529	14·6	178	52	187	103	1403	13·4
1924	103,400	1733	1701	16·4	1651	16·0	171	48	215	126	1528	14·8
1925	102,300	1663	1639	16·0	1648	16·1	209	71	178	109	1510	14·8
1926	99,600	1607	1600	16·1	1449	14·5	199	62	138	86	1312	13·2
1927	99,270	1509	1507	15·2	1708	17·1	232	53	166	110	1529	15·4
1928	100,700	1520	1501	15·0	1513	15·1	223	55	119	79	1345	13·3
Average 10 years	102,789	1826	1813	17·6	1599	15·6	187	61	201	109	1472	14·3
1929	100,200	1425	1403	14·0	1690	16·8	240	57	147	104·8	1507	15·0

TABLE 3.—Distribution of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases during 1929.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.																
	St. Andrew's	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	St. Peter's	St. Paul's	Fulledge	Burnley Wood	Healey	Trinity	Whittlefield	Gannow	Lowerhouse	Workhouse	Victoria Hospital	Bank Hall	Sanatorium	TOTAL
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	12	12	5	9	2	15	15	16	11	10	15	10	—	5	—	—	137
Erysipelas	5	4	6	6	8	7	10	5	5	2	3	5	11	—	—	—	77
Scarlet Fever	65	21	14	27	15	66	111	42	14	14	45	28	5	14	—	—	481
Enteric Fever	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	5	—	12
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Primary Pneumonia	49	41	13	15	10	20	14	9	15	9	19	9	24	6	—	—	253
Influenzal Pneumonia	4	3	3	2	2	4	—	2	4	2	3	2	14	—	—	—	45
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5
Polio. Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles and German Measles	12	13	8	25	26	35	61	16	2	6	15	14	2	—	—	—	235
Tuberculosis of Lungs†	10	10	5	4	6	9	13	3	3	3	13	11	8	2	—	—	100
Other Forms of Tuberculosis†	1	2	1	3	4	4	5	2	—	1	4	4	12	9	—	—	52
TOTALS	160	109	55	93	76	163	230	98	56	47	121	85	83	39	5	—	1420

†Primary Notifications.

TABLE 4.

Seasonal prevalence of the Infectious Diseases notified in 1929.

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	3	9	10	9	16	10	3	7	7	24	26	13	137
Erysipelas ...	7	7	14	6	2	7	5	3	6	5	8	7	77
Scarlet Fever ...	24	26	24	23	14	9	13	35	45	89	101	78	481
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	7
Puerperal Fever ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
Primary Pneumonia ...	37	52	41	14	21	21	10	13	11	5	12	16	253
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	4	10	24	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	45
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	5
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles and German Measles	134	25	11	6	1	9	8	10	2	3	9	17	235
Tuberculosis of Lungs ...	8	10	7	7	6	18	8	9	8	6	6	7	100
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1	6	2	3	5	14	3	2	4	6	4	2	52
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	220	149	135	76	67	93	53	85	84	141	171	146	1420

TABLE 5.

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases, 1911-1929.

DISEASE.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	41	181	1
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ...	139	119	175	129	102	98	60	54	73	96	206	118	105	103	163	142	154	95	137
Erysipelas ...	108	102	173	117	126	86	52	49	79	77	68	57	68	70	103	50	51	87	77
Scarlet Fever ...	262	118	204	309	412	179	46	32	127	176	163	478	597	76	209	143	101	144	481
Enteric Fever ...	29	32	18	22	21	31	5	6	7	9	16	5	14	23	5	21	1	5	7
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	9	8	6	9	7	2	—	3	10	3	9	3	2	4	4	2	6	4	7
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	28	12
C'bro Spinal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	21	16	20	13	16	22	18	29	15	13	21	11	18	11	6	7
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	91	78	85	94	102	150	160	172	197	253
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	8	8	19	2	36	30	13	38	17	45
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	42	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	3	7	6	3	3	13	4	5
Polio-Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles and German Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	1534	1519	1317	1749	290	147	3423	193	614	2323	2220	1192	1405	235
†Tuberculosis of Lungs ...	194	163	194	149	149	135	145	124	126	110	122	155	172	143	126	120	100	131	100
†Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	—	107	62	74	100	74	56	59	56	63	78	85	92	85	68	72	60	52
TOTAL ...	741	542	877	821	907	2187	1914	1657	2499	983	922	4441	1354	1295	3217	2968	1970	2367	1420

† Primary notifications.

The compulsory notification of Infectious Disease was commenced on 24th June, 1884, under powers obtained by the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1883. The diseases to which this Act applied were Scarletina, Small Pox, Cholera, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers and Diphtheria.

The following diseases became universally notifiable on the 30th August, 1889, by the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act of that year:—Small Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever and the Fevers—Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued and Puerperal.

Notification of Tuberculosis of the Lung commenced on 1st February, 1909, in accordance with powers obtained in the Burnley Corporation Act, 1908. This disease became generally notifiable on 1st January, 1912, by the Public Health (T.B.) Regulations, 1911.

Notifications of all forms of Tuberculosis commenced on the 1st February, 1913, by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Acute Poliomyelitis became compulsory notifiable on 1st September, 1912.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum became compulsory notifiable on 1st April, 1914.

Measles became compulsory notifiable on 1st January, 1916, but the Order was rescinded on the 31st December, 1919. Application was made by the Local Authority to the Ministry of Health for all cases of Measles to be notifiable. This was approved, and the Borough of Burnley Etc. (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, came into force on the 1st March of that year.

Notification of Encephalitis Lethargica and Polio-Encephalitis commenced on the 1st January, 1919.

The compulsory notification of Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia came into operation on the 1st March, 1919.

The notification of Puerperal Pyrexia commenced on the 1st October, 1926.

TABLE 7.—Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infantile Death Rate, and Death Rate from various Infectious Diseases of some of the large towns for the 52 Weeks ended 28th December, 1929, as shewn by the Returns of the Registrar General.

Town.	Popu- lation. Mid 1928	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.			
					Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphi- theria.
Birmingham	968,600	17.5	13.4	79	0.005	0.19	0.01	0.08
Liverpool	872,600	21.6	14.8	95	0.007	0.49	0.05	0.15
Manchester	755,900	17.3	15.3	96	0.009	0.08	0.02	0.07
Sheffield	515,440	15.5	12.8	87	0.005	0.03	0.04	0.07
Leeds	476,500	15.6	16.3	96	0.007	0.21	0.07	0.05
Bristol	390,400	15.6	12.8	61	0.008	0.01	0.02	0.14
Hull	297,600	20.5	15.2	107	0.004	0.21	0.01	0.12
Bradford	288,500	15.1	15.4	78	0.004	0.14	0.06	0.15
Stoke	279,700	18.9	14.6	103	—	0.19	0.01	0.04
Newcastle	281,500	18.2	13.3	83	0.014	0.25	0.01	0.04
Nottingham	266,600	17.1	15.0	95	—	0.14	0.01	0.21
Salford	241,500	16.4	14.3	114	0.008	0.13	0.02	0.16
Leicester	246,000	15.2	13.6	81	—	0.08	0.01	0.05
Cardiff	226,800	17.3	12.5	84	0.018	0.49	0.01	0.13
Plymouth	194,500	16.3	13.5	62	0.010	0.02	0.02	0.12
Bolton	181,200	14.4	15.2	101	0.010	0.06	0.02	0.04
Sunderland	184,700	22.3	16.5	108	0.016	0.82	0.01	0.05
Swansea	161,700	17.5	12.3	77	0.006	0.01	0.01	0.11
Birkenhead	159,200	18.6	12.9	84	0.020	0.21	0.03	0.02
Oldham	143,200	13.2	18.1	114	0.014	0.17	0.03	0.10
Middlesbrough	132,000	23.6	16.7	98	—	0.32	0.02	0.02
Derby	140,600	17.2	13.3	70	0.007	0.04	0.01	0.12
Coventry... ..	161,100	15.1	12.1	70	0.012	0.20	0.01	0.22
Blackburn	125,100	12.4	14.7	84	—	—	0.02	0.15
South Shields	121,800	19.3	14.6	121	—	0.19	0.01	0.02
Stockport	127,600	13.3	13.2	82	—	0.01	—	0.02
Preston	127,100	15.5	13.6	97	0.008	0.13	0.02	0.04
Huddersfield	113,000	12.8	14.6	78	0.009	0.06	0.03	0.05
St. Helens	110,500	20.4	14.1	110	0.009	0.45	0.05	0.10
Wolverhampton	133,900	18.9	12.7	61	0.008	0.05	—	0.04
Walsall	100,200	19.8	14.6	98	—	0.26	—	0.14
BURNLEY	100,700	13.9	14.6	103	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.07
Halifax	97,570	13.4	15.2	74	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.08
Northampton	94,070	13.2	11.4	52	—	0.12	—	0.13
Rochdale	90,720	14.3	16.8	74	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.17
Wallasey	101,100	13.8	11.5	46	—	0.08	—	0.01
Wigan	88,080	17.6	14.7	126	0.01	0.45	0.02	0.05
Bootle	81,760	20.3	11.7	64	0.02	0.32	0.09	0.09
Blackpool	98,210	10.9	14.3	56	0.01	—	—	0.07
Warrington	79,750	19.3	14.2	101	—	—	0.01	0.06
Southport	79,290	11.3	13.7	70	0.012	0.03	0.03	0.04
Barrow-in-Furness ..	65,940	17.3	12.3	80	0.015	0.11	0.06	0.02
Bury	56,910	13.6	15.3	73	—	0.04	0.02	0.09

TABLE 8.—Vital Statistics of the Twelve Wards.

APPENDIX 1.

WARDS	Estimated Population	Acreage	No. of Burial Births Registered in the District	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths of Residents	Death Rate	No. of cases of notifiable Infectious Disease (Tubercles)	RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births
								Cases of Infectious Disease	All forms of T. B.	Respiratory Diseases (excluding T. B.)	Death Rate	
St. Andrew's	15,498	823	142	9.2	206	13.3	149	9.6	0.58	1.4	77.4	
Daneshouse	8,188	140	77	9.4	110	13.4	97	11.8	0.98	1.7	90.9	
Stoneyholme	5,704	540	84	14.7	78	13.6	49	8.6	0.88	1.6	130.9	
St. Peter's	5,686	114	96	16.9	109	19.2	86	15.1	1.05	3.1	135.4	
St. Paul's	6,290	152	100	15.9	133	21.1	66	10.5	1.91	3.5	180.0	
Fulledge ...	10,703	735	153	14.3	172	16.1	150	14.0	1.49	2.8	111.1	
Burnley Wood	8,652	366	110	12.7	98	11.3	212	24.5	0.23	1.3	100.0	
Healey ...	7,527	468	145	19.2	113	15.0	93	12.3	0.66	2.2	68.9	
Trinity ...	7,579	93	115	15.2	128	16.9	53	7.0	1.19	3.3	139.1	
Whittlefield	5,170	239	74	14.3	80	15.5	43	8.3	0.77	1.5	108.1	
Gannow ...	9,640	497.7	146	15.1	148	15.3	104	10.8	1.04	2.3	95.9	
Lowerhouse	9,563	527	118	12.3	132	13.8	70	7.3	0.84	1.6	93.2	
Workhouse	—	—	41*	—	281*	—	63	—	—	—	—	
Bank Hall Hosp.	—	—	310*	—	34*	—	5	—	—	—	—	
Victoria Hospital	—	—	3*	—	105*	—	28	—	—	—	—	
Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	16*	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS for the Town as a whole	100,200	4,694.7	1,360	—	1,507	—	1,268	—	0.94	2.16	104.8	

* These figures are included in the Wards in which the persons resided.

TABLE 9.—Shewing Birth Rates, Mortality Rates from all causes, from Tuberculosis of the Lungs, Respiratory Diseases, and Malignant Diseases, together with Infantile Mortality and Infantile Diarrhœa Death Rates per 1,000 Births.

APPENDIX 1.

YEAR.	Popu- lation.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Mortality Rates per 1,000 Population from			Infantile Diarrhœa Death rate per 1,000 Births.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births, England & Wales.
				Pul- monary Tuber- culosis.	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Malignant Diseases.			
1882-1886 ...	—	38·9	23·2	2·31	5·15	0·24	34·9	212	142
1887-1891 ...	—	35·9	22·2	1·64	6·21	0·30	27·9	217	145
1892... ..	88,019	35·9	20·9	1·96	5·79	0·36	15·8	189	148
1893... ..	89,022	35·4	22·8	2·00	5·12	0·52	46·1	227	159
1894... ..	90,024	34·5	19·9	2·25	4·04	0·36	16·7	174	137
1895... ..	91,027	35·0	25·6	2·08	7·02	0·44	54·9	249	161
1896... ..	92,030	34·6	20·2	2·00	4·38	0·50	16·2	173	148
Average 5 years ...		35·1	21·9	2·06	5·27	0·44	29·9	202	151
1897... ..	93,033	33·8	22·1	2·21	3·60	0·59	26·9	223	156
1898... ..	94,036	31·9	19·0	1·82	3·58	0·55	44·6	194	160
1899... ..	95,039	29·9	23·6	1·78	4·22	0·57	82·8	273	163
1900... ..	96,041	30·5	19·7	1·67	4·23	0·54	51·1	208	154
1901... ..	*97,043	27·5	18·9	1·65	3·68	0·69	58·6	227	151
Average 5 years ...		30·7	20·7	1·83	3·86	0·59	52·8	225	157
1902... ..	98,158	29·6	19·3	1·44	3·96	0·85	23·4	175	133
1903... ..	99,061	27·3	18·7	1·51	3·88	0·55	42·4	216	132
1904... ..	99,971	26·8	19·4	1·49	3·62	0·64	70·8	232	145
1905... ..	100,889	26·3	16·6	1·46	3·13	0·73	46·1	174	128
1906... ..	101,816	28·0	19·9	1·38	4·04	0·72	73·3	212	132
Average 5 years ...		27·6	18·8	1·46	3·73	0·70	51·2	202	134
1907... ..	102,751	29·0	17·7	1·38	4·14	0·67	24·1	156	118
1908... ..	103,696	28·6	18·2	1·23	3·41	0·80	52·2	201	120
1909... ..	104,648	25·4	16·3	1·15	3·90	0·56	21·5	157	109
1910... ..	105,610	25·4	16·5	1·03	3·18	0·84	37·0	168	105
1911... ..	*106,322	23·2	18·1	1·04	3·16	0·77	81·3	210	130
Average 5 years ...		26·3	17·4	1·17	3·56	0·73	43·2	178	116
1912... ..	108,012	23·0	15·0	0·85	3·36	0·82	14·5	145	95
1913... ..	109,021	22·8	16·8	0·96	3·31	0·90	49·8	174	108
1914... ..	110,040	23·5	16·4	1·02	3·77	0·85	27·0	158	105
1915... ..	103,098	19·5	16·9	0·88	4·08	0·76	38·8	166	110
1916... ..	100,183	16·5	17·3	0·94	3·76	1·15	19·4	151	91
Average 5 years ...		21·1	16·5	0·93	3·66	0·90	29·9	159	102
1917... ..	93,779	14·4	16·0	1·12	3·44	0·94	12·6	143	96
1918... ..	90,770	14·3	18·9	0·85	4·02	1·22	5·5	126	97
1919... ..	102,391	15·6	15·2	0·91	3·67	1·03	8·7	118	89
1920... ..	105,030	23·3	14·1	0·72	2·90	1·22	13·8	129	80
1921... ..	*105,300	22·3	13·6	0·64	2·73	1·41	17·9	118	83
Average 5 years ...		18·0	15·6	0·85	3·35	1·16	11·7	127	89
1922... ..	105,100	18·6	15·4	0·87	3·28	1·03	6·1	114	77
1923... ..	104,800	17·4	13·4	0·90	2·69	1·38	4·9	103	69
1924... ..	103,400	16·4	14·8	0·70	3·59	1·14	8·2	126	75
1925... ..	102,300	16·0	14·8	0·81	3·17	1·23	3·0	109	75
1926... ..	99,600	16·1	13·2	0·69	2·25	1·32	8·1	86	70
Average 5 years ...		16·9	14·3	0·79	3·00	1·22	6·1	108	73
1927... ..	99,270	15·2	15·4	0·73	2·21	1·55	8·6	110	69
1928... ..	100,700	15·0	13·3	0·86	1·72	1·59	6·7	79	65
1929... ..	100,200	14·0	15·0	0·75	2·16	1·55	10·7	104·8	74

* The Population for the census years 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 are taken from the census Returns ; the populations for the other years are estimations of the Registrar General.

TABLE 10.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGHES IN LANCASHIRE FOR 1929.

(As supplied by Medical Officers of Health).

Authority.	Estimated Civil Population.	Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Maternal Mortality.	Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) per million Population
		Per 1,000 Population.		Per 1,000 Births.		
Barrow-in-Furness	65,940	17·4	12·5	81·7	2·6	743
Blackburn	126,000	12·4	14·9	80·0	0·11	1013·5
Blackpool	99,800	10·9	14·7	55·9	4·6	750
Bolton	181,500	14·2	15·4	102·0	8·5	798
Bootle	84,970	19·5	12·8	83·0	3·0	1,271
Burnley	100,200	14·0	15·0	104·8	5·0	938
Bury	56,830	13·6	16·4	79·0	7·0	809
Liverpool	872,802	21·6	15·1	96·0	3·5	1,460
Manchester	770,655	16·9	15·3	97·3	4·37	1,407
Preston	126,100	15·60	12·7	104·0	6·10	880
Rochdale	90,900	14·2	16·7	77·0	—	850
St. Helens	109,200	20·7	14·6	114·0	5·8	1,053
Salford	235,600	16·4	15·4	129·0	3·94	1,324
Southport	80,040	11·07	12·1	72·5	4·4	—
Warrington	79,400	19·4	14·6	100·0	3·7	1,300
Wigan	87,600	17·6	15·0	130·0	8·5	987

SIZE OF ROOMS.—HEIGHTS.

APPENDIX 2

Kind of House.	Kind of Room.	Under 8 feet.	Between 8 & 9 feet	Between 9 & 10 feet	10 feet & above.	Total.
Through Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	3	212	1319	2	1536
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	2	48	53	1	104
	Parlours	—	52	343	1	396
	Bedrooms	73	405	1723	25	2226
Back-to-Back Houses.	Living Rooms ...	7	96	28	1	132
	Bedrooms	50	72	22	—	144
Single Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	2	18	—	—	20
	Bedrooms	14	8	1	—	23
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	6	6	5	4	21
Basements ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

SIZE OF ROOMS.—FLOOR SPACE.

Kind of House.	Kind of Room.	Under 125 sq. feet.	Between 125&150 sq. feet.	Between 150&200 sq. feet.	Between 200&250 sq. feet.	250 sq. feet & above	Total.
Through Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	463	336	679	56	2	1536
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	101	3	—	—	—	104
	Parlours	220	120	54	1	1	396
	Bedrooms	820	493	844	63	6	2226
Back-to-Back Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	13	23	76	18	2	132
	Bedrooms	8	7	49	66	14	144
Single Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	7	1	10	2	—	20
	Bedrooms	6	11	2	2	2	23
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	2	3	15	1	—	21
Basements ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SIZE OF ROOMS.—CUBIC SPACE.

Kind of House.	Kind of Room.	Under 1,000 cubic feet.	Between 1,000 and 1,500 cubic feet.	Between 1,500 and 2,000 cubic feet.	2,000 cubic feet and above	Total.
Through Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	360	898	272	6	1536
	Rooms without Kitchen Ranges	94	10	—	—	104
	Parlours	141	232	22	1	396
	Bedrooms	579	1201	432	14	2226
Back-to-Back Houses ...	Living Rooms ...	7	55	68	2	132
	Bedrooms	5	41	72	26	144
Single Houses	Living Rooms with Kitchen Ranges	6	9	5	—	20
	Bedrooms	12	7	4	—	23
Single Room Dwellings ...	—	1	15	5	—	21
Basements ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

20 living rooms used as sleeping rooms in addition to bedrooms.

6 „ „ „ „ instead of bedrooms.

16 parlours use as sleeping rooms in addition to bedrooms.

4 attics „ „ „ „

OVERCROWDING:—

9 allowing 300 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms.

81 allowing 400 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms.

55 on the basis adopted by the Registrar-General, viz., more than 2 persons to a room.

RENTS.

THROUGH HOUSES.

Rents ranging from 4s. 0d. to 16s. 0d. clear	... ..	{	43 at 5s. 7d.
			76 at 6s. 9d.
			47 at 7s. 5d.
			21 at 8s. 1d.

Rents ranging from 5s. 0d. to 12s. 0d., both rates.

BACK-TO-BACK HOUSES.

Rents ranging from 3s. 3d. a week to 10s. 0d. a week, clear.

SINGLE HOUSES.

Rents ranging from 4s. 2d. a week to 11s. 0d., clear.

Single Room Dwellings from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 10d., clear.

STORAGE OF FOOD.

- 1176 had cupboards.
- 13 had cupboards and pantries.
- 6 had pantries.
- 7 had shelves.

STORAGE OF COAL.

- 485 had places under the stairs.
- 362 had cellars.
- 330 had coal in yards.
- 25 had no proper storage for coal.

WATER SUPPLY.

All houses were supplied with Town water.

- 840 had taps in living rooms.
- 104 " " scullery kitchens.
- 215 " " sculleries.
- 43 " " in other places.

DRAINS.

- All houses were provided with drains.
- 26 had drains underneath (cellar drains).
- 471 ventilated by downspouts.
- 394 sloptraps.
- 46 gullies in cellars.
- 347 yard gullies.
- 784 Dishbrick inlets to waste water closets.

DOWNSPOUTS.

- 186 near doors.
- 300 near windows.
- 120 on corner of buildings.
- 471 connected to drains.
- Remainder discharging on to sloptraps, yard flags and footpaths.

SLOP-PIPES.

- 1153 inside.
- 49 outside.

YARDS.

989 houses had back yards for own use.
 301 under 100 square feet.
 369 between 100 and 125 square feet.
 313 between 125 and 200 square feet.
 6 above 200 square feet.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

1034 had separate conveniences.
 22 joined at 11=2 to 1.
 146 joined at closets used in common with houses previously inspected.

CLEAN-WATER CLOSETS.

171 with separate cisterns.

WASTE-WATER CLOSETS: 874.

ASHPITS.

Small Covered	558
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

546 had ashpits for own use.
 24 joined at ashpit with 12 others=2 to 1.
 81 joined at ashpits with other houses previously inspected.

ASHBINS

...	479
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

452 had bin for own use.
 54 joined at ashbin with another=2 to 1.
 45 joined at ashbins with other houses previously reported.

DEFECTS FOUND:—

DAMPNESS—

Living Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Caused by want of pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
,, absence of damp-proof course	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
,, defective window frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Parlours	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Caused by want of pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
,, defective window frame	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bedrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Defective spouting	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Want of wall pointing	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Defective window frames	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

WANT OF CLEANLINESS—

15 living rooms were in need of re-papering, and 34 bedrooms required white or colour washing.

VENTILATION.

13 bedrooms poorly ventilated, roof lights not openable.

WINDOWS.

429 defects were found in connection with living room windows.
 34 " " " " " scullery kitchen windows.
 656 " " " " " bedroom windows.

STATE OF REPAIR:

LIVING ROOMS.

44 doors, jamb stones or steps, out of repair.
 159 with defective walls.
 134 " " floors.
 38 " " ceilings.
 803 defects were found in connection with fireplaces, ovens and boilers.
 9 lobbies had defective floors, and 8 defective plastering.
 8 stairs out of repair.
 77 staircases and 11 landings had defective plastering.

SCULLERIES.

81 windows were not openable, and 13 had defective window frames.
 84 had walls or ceilings out of repair, and 11 roofs were defective.
 9 had floors out of repair, 6 with doors out of repair.
 42 were without downspouts and eaves spouts, and 10 had defective eaves,
 3 downspouts defective.
 17 defects were found in connection with set boilers.

BEDROOMS.

8 with doors off or out of repair.
 171 walls out of repair.
 58 floors "
 152 ceilings "
 11 fireplaces "
 374 without fireplaces.
 9 fireplaces built up, 43 blocked up.

FOOD STORES.

7 cupboards out of repair.

DRAINS.

7 blocked.
 31 dishbricks broken or required cementing at back.
 5 dishbricks without grates.

DOWN-SPOUTS.

24 broken or blocked.

SLOPSTONES.

95 worn, allowing water to lodge or flow over on to the floor.
 20 had defective woodwork or cementing at back.
 3 had defective brickwork supporting.

SLOP-PIPES.

30 closed and 36 defective.

CLOSETS.

36 defects were found in connection with clean-water closets, and 139 in connection with waste-water closets.

ASHPITS.

81 ashpits and 3 ashbins defective.

YARDS.

84 with broken or sunken flags.

9 with defective walls.

38 had doors out of repair.

7 were without doors.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.

79 of the houses had forecourts ; 125 were lobbied, 26 had vestibules and lobbies, 96 had vestibules only, and 4 were provided with baths.

105 were occupied by the owners, and 18 were houses and shops.

126 houses were each occupied by 2 families, and 1 by 3 families.

OVERCROWDED HOUSES OCCUPIED BY MORE THAN 1 FAMILY.

Allowing 300 cubic feet per adult in bedrooms, none were overcrowded ; allowing 400 cubic feet, 18 ; and on the basis of more than 2 persons per room, 8 were overcrowded.

BANK HALL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

TABLE I.—SHEWING DISEASES AND RESULT OF TREATMENT OF CHILDREN ADMITTED.
PERIOD—1/1/1929 TO 31/12/1929.

Cause of Admission.	Remain- ing on Jan. 1st, 1929	Ad- mitted in 1929	Total	Discharged—			Died.	Rem- aining in Hos- pital.
				Ingood health	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.		
Marasmus	1	24	25	9	3	3	6	4
Tuberculosis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Alimentary Diseases	6	14	20	11	5	1	1	2
Respiratory Diseases ...	—	14	14	5	—	—	6	3
Rickets	10	20	30	—	19	2	—	9
Debility	4	10	14	10	2	1	—	1
Prematurity	2	4	6	—	2	—	4	—
Adenitis	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Teething	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Intest. Parasites	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Anaemia	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	1
Observation	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	24	94	118	37	33	8	17	23

TABLE II.—THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHEWS THE AGES AND THE NUMBER OF THE CHILDREN
ADMITTED. PERIOD—1/1/29 TO 31/12/29.

Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	1-2 m'ths.	2-3 m'ths.	3-4 m'ths.	4-5 m'ths.	5-6 m'ths.	6-7 m'ths.	7-12 m'ths.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	Over 4 yrs.	Total
4	1	2	8	10	9	6	4	—	7	22	14	6	1	94

TABLE III.—AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED (NOT INCLUDING
THOSE REMOVED BY RELATIONS AGAINST MEDICAL ADVICE).

Reason for Admission.	Average duration of Stay in Days.
Marasmus	107.4
Rickets	180.1
Respiratory... ..	87.3
Alimentary	77.9
Other Conditions	137.0

TABLE IV.—SOURCE OF ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

General Practitioners.	Out-patient Clinic.	Maternity Ward.
42	49	3

NOTE.—As in previous years a large number of those admitted from the out-patient clinic have been advised to go there by the Health Visitors.

TABLE V.—SHEWING THE AGES AND CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN AT BANK HALL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

PERIOD—1/1/1929 TO 31/12/1929.

Cause of Death.	Total	SEX.		AGE PERIOD.									
		M.	F.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.	1—2 years.	2—3 years.
Marasmus	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	—
Respiratory Diseases ..	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—
Prematurity	4	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17	12	5	2	—	1	1	3	3	3	—	4	—

BANK HALL MATERNITY HOSPITAL - 1929.

Cases in Hospital on 1st January, 1929	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of Cases Admitted in 1929	...	...	...	...	...	391
Cases remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1929	...	...	...	...	...	23
Number of External Cases	...	...	...	...	...	15

TABLE VI.—SHEWING PARTICULARS OF THE INTERNAL CASES DEALT WITH.

No. of Cases.	NATURE OF CASE.	No. of Births.	DEATHS.				
			Mater- nal.	Infantile.*		Stillbirths.†	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
5	Placenta Praevia	5	—	—	1	4	—
	Contracted Pelvis :—						
10	(a) Caesarian Section	10	2	—	1	—	—
18	(b) Instrumental Delivery	19	—	3	1	2	1
31	(c) Non-Instrumental	31	—	—	—	1	—
10	Malpresentations	10	—	—	1	2	—
17	Toxæmia of Pregnancy	16	—	1	—	3	3
10	Intercurrent Ailments	6	—	1	1	—	—
4	Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	4	—	1	—	—	1
4	Adherent Placenta	4	—	—	—	2	—
1	Extra Uterine Gestation	1	—	—	—	1	—
2	Abortions	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Carneous Mole	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	Salpingectomy for Tubal Mole	—	—	—	—	—	—
266	Normal Cases	270	—	—	—	—	—
10	Patients not delivered	—	—	4	4	4	4
391		376	2	10	9	19	9

NOTE—*Of the 19 Infantile Deaths 10 were premature.

†Of the 28 Stillbirths 11 were premature and 5 were macerated.

ANNUAL STATISTICS.

Form 11 M.C.W.

MATERNITY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

BANK HALL, BURNLEY.

Number of Beds 20

INFORMATION REQUIRED.	PARTICULARS.
(1) Number of cases in the Home on 1st January, 1929	13
(2) Number of cases admitted during 1929	391 (including 6 re-admissions from 1928).
(3) Average duration of stay	14.2 days including Ante-Natal treatment. 13.1 days for Confinement.
(4) No. of cases delivered by (a) Midwives	329 } 370 41 }
(b) Doctors	
(5) No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance (a) Ante-Natal	(a) With the exception of 37 emergencies, all cases were seen by the Doctor at the Ante-Natal Clinic.
(b) During Labour	(b) 29. Reasons :— Contracted Pelvis 3 Prolonged Labour 18 Malpresentation..... 3 Retained Placenta 2 Ante-partum Hæmorrhage 1 Adherent Placenta 2
(c) After labour (state separately number of ruptured perineums which required suture).	(c) 42. Reasons :— Ruptured Perineum 36 Bartholin Abscess..... 1 Post-partum Hæmorrhage 2 Phlebitis..... 1 Puerperal Mania 1 Mastitis 1
(d) For infant	(d) 18. Reasons :— Malæna 1 Dangerous feebleness 8 Hæmorrhage per rectum 1 Convulsions 7 Prematurity 1
(6) No. of cases notified as :— (a) Puerperal Fever	Nil. 4—1 died from Lobar Pneumonia. 3 discharged in good health.
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia (i.e. rise of temperature to 100.4°F. for 24 hours or its recurrence within that period) stating the result of treatment in each case.	
(7) No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	Nil.
(8) No. of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, with result of treatment in each case	Nil.

INFORMATION REQUIRED.	PARTICULARS.
(9) No. of cases of "inflammation of the eyes," however slight	Nil.
(10) No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the institution, with reasons why they were not breast-fed	3. Reasons:— Amount of maternal milk insufficient.
(11) No. of maternal deaths, with causes ...	2. Lobar pneumonia following Caesarean section 1 Operation for ruptured uterus following obstructed labour... 1
(12) No. of foetal deaths:— (a) Stillborn	(a) Prematurity 11 Macerated 5 Obstructed labour 2 Placenta Prævia 1 Twin birth 2 Full term 2 Malpresentation..... 2 Anencephalic 1 Hydrocephalic 1 — 27 —
(b) Within 10 days of birth. State the causes, and the results of post mortem examination if obtainable	(b) Prematurity 10 Atelectasis 1 Convulsions 6 Asphyxia Pallida 1 Hæmorrhagic Disease 1 — 19 — No Post-Mortems were performed on any of the above fatal cases.

METEOROLOGY.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY is at Queen's Park. It is attached to the Meteorological Office and is called an Auxiliary Climatological Station. The results of the observations are sent to that office, and monthly returns are published from all the places that supply readings. A weekly return of temperature and rainfall is also sent by us for the use of the Registrar-General, and is published in a weekly return sent out from his office.

The Instruments consist of a Kew pattern barometer—in the potting shed—the reservoir of which is 458 feet above sea level. In the enclosure are the following:—

In the Stephenson Screen:	{	Wet Bulb Thermometer.
		Dry Bulb Thermometer..
		Maximum Thermometer.
		Minimum Thermometer.

Solar Radiation Maximum Thermometer.

Grass Minimum Thermometer.

Earth Thermometer—1 foot.

—4 feet.

Sunshine Recorder. (Campbell Stokes).

Rain Gauge. (8 inches in diameter).

The floor of the Stephenson screen is 461 feet above sea level.

The Readings are taken daily at 9 o'clock a.m., G.T., and the results are posted each day in front of the Town Hall, and published on the Wednesday in each of the two local papers.

The following Table gives a Monthly Summary of the Readings:—

1929	THERMOMETERS										RAINFALL.										BRIGHT SUNSHINE.										DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT 9 A.M. G.T.									
	IN SCREEN.					IN GROUND.					Mean Relative Humidity.					Most in a day.					Total Fall.					Most in a day.					No. of Days of :									
	Mean Air Pressure at Mean Sea Level.		Mean Max.		Mean Min.	Absolute Extremes of Temperature.		Mean Min. on Grass		Mean Solar Max.	Mean 1 foot		Mean 4 feet		No. of days		M.M.		M.M.		Am-ount.		Daily Mean.		Am-ount.		Day of Month		N.		S.E.		S. S.W.		W. N.W.		Calm			
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Highest	Lowest.	Date	Mean	Min.	Max.	Mean	Min.	Max.	No. of days	M.M.	M.M.	Am-ount.	Day of month	Total Am-ount.	Daily Mean.	Am-ount.	Day of Month	N.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm										
Mhrs.	inches.																Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.																				
Jan.	1027.3	30.337	38.6	29.4	34.0	55	30th	21	27th	50.9	34.9	40.3	90.2	20	59.9	19.0	9th	14	23.6	0.76	4.7	20th	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Feb.	1019.7	30.113	36.6	27.6	32.1	49	1st	11	14th	54.0	35.2	39.1	87.9	9	20.2	9.2	8th	15	28.8	1.03	5.9	28th	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
March	1029.2	30.393	53.2	30.8	42.0	69	28th	17	1st	82.5	35.8	37.0	79.0	6	29.7	11.2	24th	29	140.4	4.53	10.3	29th	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
April	1017.6	30.050	49.9	35.6	42.7	60	19th	24	21st	94.5	43.2	42.6	70.2	11	24.8	7.0	4th	28	138.8	4.62	11.1	29th	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
May	1015.5	29.987	59.8	42.2	51.0	73	23rd	33	10th	106.7	50.8	45.6	70.3	17	70.05	20.4	4th	31	223.2	7.2	13.9	31st	—	10	1	1	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
June	1016.4	30.016	61.7	45.8	53.8	72	11th	36	25th	110.7	56.6	52.3	73.7	15	38.7	5.8	12th	30	200.4	6.68	13.2	28th	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
July	1017.1	30.034	67.3	49.5	58.4	82	13th	35	8th	111.6	59.5	55.1	73.9	14	65.0	11.9	5th	28	150.8	4.9	14.0	14th	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Aug.	1014.1	29.947	64.2	51.1	57.6	74	27th	40	26th	107.2	58.6	56.3	81.1	23	90.4	15.9	23rd	28	114.2	3.68	13.4	15th	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sept.	1019.3	30.100	65.3	48.2	56.8	74	8th	37	14th	99.9	57.6	56.9	82.9	8	43.25	11.5	28th	28	145.4	4.84	10.4	8th	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Oct.	1007.6	29.756	52.9	41.8	47.4	60	14th	26	27th	84.3	49.9	52.7	84.9	24	161.4	28.0	5th	28	74.4	2.4	6.9	9th	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nov.	1005.1	29.680	43.1	37.4	42.8	55	7th	24	18th	63.0	43.3	46.9	88.6	25	205.9	32.5	11th	17	24.6	0.82	3.9	3rd	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Dec.	1001.0	29.560	44.7	36.9	40.8	54	13th	27	16th	52.5	40.9	44.2	86.9	27	262.3	26.3	28th	13	8.5	0.28	2.5	3rd	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Whole Year	1015.8	29.998	53.5	39.7	46.6	82	15.7.29	11	14.2.29	84.8	47.2	47.4	80.8	199	1071.6	32.5	11-11-29	289	1273.1	3.48	14.0	14.7.29	4	2	67	4	3	99	95	7	84									

During the year the amount of rainfall in millimetres, according to wind direction at 9 a.m., was as follows:—

Direction of Wind.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	Calm	Total
Rainfall in Millimetres	7.7	1.0	4.7	1.8	38.5	576.77	41.36	262.72	137.05	1071.6

WEATHER PHENOMENA.

NUMBER OF DAYS OF

Snow	Snow lying	Hail	Thunderstorm	Fog	Ground Frost	Gale
10	4	5	5	47	161	3

SUMMARY OF MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS, 1908-1929.

APPENDIX 4

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Year	THERMOMETERS IN SCREEN.					GRASS MINIMUM.				EARTH THERMOMETERS		Relative Humidity.	RAINFALL.				BRIGHT SUNSHINE.									
	ABSOLUTE EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE.					MINIMUM.				No. of Days			Total Fall.		Most in a Day.		Most in a Day.									
	Mean Temp.		Mean Daily Range	High-est Read-ing.	Low-est Read-ing.	Date.	Mean Solar Max.	Low-est Read-ing.	Date	No. of Ground Frost.	Mean of 1 foot		Mean of 4 feet	No. of Days	Ins.	M.M.	Ins.	M.M.	No. of Days	Am-ount.	Daily Mean	Am-ount.	Date.			
	Ins.	Mbs.																								
1908	29.982	1015.3	47.1	12.5	82	2.7.08	12	2.12.08	88.7	11	5.1.08	134	47.3	47.5	83.4	193	37.27	946.7	1.27	32.3	20.9.08	272	1201	3.3	15.0	30.6.08
1909	29.934	1013.6	45.8	13.0	77	15.5.09	10	20.12.09	94.7	10	6.12.09	170	45.5	46.3	83.0	190	40.20	1021.1	1.11	28.2	3.2.09	282	1144	3.1	13.5	5.5.09
1910	29.861	1011.2	47.0	12.8	78.5	13.7.10	11	27.1.10	88.0	7	22.1.10	109	46.6	46.9	82.3	209	48.04	1220.2	1.86	47.2	10.11.10	283	1144	3.1	14.4	14.7.10
1911	29.987	1015.4	48.1	13.1	85	9.8.11	17	1.2.11	89.1	11	1.2.11	106	47.9	48.1	80.5	183	44.14	1121.2	1.61	40.9	17.6.11	288	1334	3.7	14.6	8.6.11
1912	29.910	1012.8	46.5	11.5	82	15.7.12	9	3.2.12	85.0	Zero	3.2.12	118	47.3	47.9	83.5	215	48.09	1221.5	1.44	36.6	26.10.12	262	894	2.4	13.1	23.4.12
1913	29.955	1014.4	48.1	11.2	75	18.6.13	15	31.12.13	86.4	10	31.12.13	86	47.7	44.7	82.7	194	39.45	1002.0	1.17	29.7	15.4.13	271	1055	2.9	13.3	26.7.13
1914	29.936	1013.7	47.8	13.0	83	21.7.14	18	1.1.14	87.9	14	1.1.14	103	48.0	48.5	81.9	220	46.10	1170.9	1.26	32.0	11.11.14	287	1205	3.3	15.1	14.6.14
1915	29.910	1012.8	45.5	14.1	74	12.6.15	15	13.12.15	88.9	9	13.12.15	117	46.5	47.4	80.8	200	40.23	1021.8	1.30	33.5	15.1.15	292	1218	3.3	14.9	18.6.15
1916	29.856	1011.0	45.8	12.9	77	12.6.16	19	16.12.16	No therm	18	24.3.16	117	47.1	47.5	83.2	223	44.87	1139.7	1.33	33.8	15.8.16	272	975	2.7	13.7	16.6.16
1917	29.950	1014.1	45.3	11.6	79	19.5.17	6	5.2.17	do.	15	16.12.16	127	46.0	46.7	81.1	172	36.68	931.7	1.04	26.4	10.3.17	279	1136	3.1	15.0	1.7.17
1918	29.800	1009.2	48.0	13.1	80	22.5.18	6	14.1.18	do.	13	9.1.18	104	47.6	45.8	78.4	205	32.39	823.7	1.18	30.0	15.9.18	288	1189	3.2	14.0	19.5.18
1919	29.893	1012.3	45.0	13.0	81	30.5.19	14	16.11.19	do.	10	16.11.19	113	45.3	46.9	80.1	206	35.68	906.3	1.18	30.0	1.1.19	278	1280	3.5	14.0	14.5.19
1920	29.976	1015.1	47.5	12.0	76	17.8.20	13	13.12.20	87.7	18	6.1.20	63	47.7	48.0	84.8	241	42.80	1087.2	1.39	35.2	9.2.20	271	1018	2.8	14.7	24.5.20
1921	30.036	1018.8	48.9	13.0	85	18.6.20	21	9.11.21	91.7	19	16.4.21	72	49.5	49.5	79.6	210	37.40	948.5	1.34	34.0	27.12.21	272	1361	3.7	15.3	9.6.20
1922	29.954	1014.3	45.6	12.4	82	1.6.22	17	18.1.22	87.7	16	6.2.22	98	46.6	47.9	81.9	225	43.79	1111.7	1.64	41.8	8.8.22	278	1072	2.9	14.8	12.6.22
1923	29.904	1012.6	46.4	11.6	84	13.7.23	17	30.11.23	No therm	15	30.11.23	96	47.1	47.8	83.4	256	57.90	1471.8	1.80	45.8	12.4.23	263	1035	2.8	12.3	6.6.23
1924	29.924	1013.3	46.9	11.7	80	12.7.24	17	3.3.24	do	15	9.1.24	110	47.3	47.3	82.9	241	42.10	1068.8	1.20	30.5	31.5.24	275	950	2.6	13.6	14.6.24
1925	29.946	1014.2	46.7	12.9	84	25.7.25	15	25.12.25	do	11	14.12.25	139	47.4	48.2	81.5	214	41.4	1051.4	1.24	31.1	10.2.25	284	1097	3.0	13.2	9.6.25
1926	29.961	1014.7	47.8	12.6	84	13.7.26	19	31.10.26	92.0	12	31.10.26	97	48.7	48.6	81.8	228	44.0	1099.0	1.49	37.3	1.11.26	290	1021	2.8	14.4	2.7.26
1927	29.919	1013.2	46.8	11.8	78	10.7.27	18	20.12.27	87.0	12	20.12.27	83	47.9	48.3	82.0	228	46.63	1184.4	1.43	36.3	21.7.27	271	948	2.6	13.9	8.5.27
1928	29.932	1013.6	47.6	13.0	75	11.7.28	18	9.12.28	87.3	13	9.12.28	89	47.9	48.1	81.0	238	51.4	1305.5	2.04	51.8	20.8.28	285	1089	2.95	14.6	2.6.28
Mean 21 yrs	29.932	1013.6	46.9	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	47.3	47.5	81.9	214	42.88	1088.3	—	—	—	278	1113	3.0	—	—
1929	29.998	1015.8	46.6	13.8	82	15.7.29	11	14.2.29	84.8	6	14.2.29	161	47.2	47.4	80.8	199	42.19	1071.0	1.3	32.5	11.11.29	289	1273.1	3.48	14.0	14.7.29

**Extract from the Report of the Medical Officer of the Burnley Joint
Hospital Board, 1929.**

TABLE shewing the Notifications of the Four Principal Infectious Diseases in the areas of the Constituent Authorities, and the numbers isolated, together with the percentage isolated:—

Authority.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Diph- theria.	Total.
BURNLEY BOROUGH (including Workhouse)—					
Total Notified	481	7	77	137	702
Total Isolated	300	2	2	96	400
Percentage Isolated ...	62·4	28·6	2·6	70·1	57·0
BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	101	2	4	14	121
Total Isolated	55	—	—	8	63
Percentage Isolated ...	54·5	—	—	57·1	52·1
BRIERFIELD URBAN DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	55	—	4	1	60
Total Isolated	38	—	—	1	39
Percentage Isolated ...	69·1	—	—	100·0	65·0
PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT—					
Total Notified	122	—	19	25	166
Total Isolated	103	—	—	24	127
Percentage Isolated ...	84·4	—	—	96·0	76·5

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS, 1929.

Date of Decision.	Act, Bye-law or Regulation under which proceedings taken.	Offence.	Result.
Feb. 25th	Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 96	Nuisance	Withdrawn on payment of costs, 3/6. Nuisance abated.
May 1st	Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	Selling Cheddar Cheese not of the nature, substance and quality demanded	Costs, 14/6
May 1st	Do.	Aiding and abetting in the above	Fine, 10/-
May 1st	Do.	Selling Cheddar Cheese not of the nature, substance and quality demanded	Costs, 14/6
May 1st	Do.	Aiding and abetting in the above	Fine, 10/-
May 15th	Do.	Selling milk not of nature, substance and quality demanded	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act. Costs 6/-
Sept. 25th	Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 91 to 96	Smoke Nuisance	Nuisance abated. Costs, 3/6
Nov. 6th	Do.	Nuisance	do.

Table shewing the Medical Examinations carried out during the year 1929 for the various Corporation Departments, etc.

Examinations under the Workmen's Compensation Act	...	...	...	...	259
For employment in the Tramways Department	...	...	...	...	145
For Superannuation purposes	...	...	...	...	15
For Reformatory School	...	...	...	...	1
For claims for compensation by persons other than Corporation employees	...	...	...	...	7
For the Ministry of Pensions in respect of T.B. Ex-Servicemen	...	...	...	...	22

					449

TUBERCULOSIS.

APPENDIX S.

Ministry of Health's Returns.

- (1) RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1929.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.					Classification on admission to the Institution.		Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															
							Condition at time of discharge.			Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Total
										M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.					Class T. B. minus.		Quiescent	1	1	—	4	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11		
							Improved	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	14		
							No material improvement	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
							Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
					Class T. B. plus. Group 1.		Quiescent	—	1	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	9		
							Improved	—	4	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11		
							No material improvement	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
							Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
					Class T. B. plus. Group 2.		Quiescent	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	5		
							Improved	1	3	—	2	2	—	—	3	—	7	2	—	20		
							No material improvement	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5		
							Died in Institution ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
					Class T. B. plus. Group 3.		Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2		
							Improved	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2		
							No material improvement	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
							Died in Institution ...	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5		

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												
			Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Total
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
		Improved	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
		No material improvement	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abdominal.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Improved	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		No material improvement...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Improved	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		No material improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Observation for purpose of Diagnosis.															
	Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Doubtful	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	12	17	

(2) TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME OF THE BURNLEY COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary at the end of 1929, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates	Previous to 1926						1926				1927				1928				1929			
	Class T. B. minus			Class T. B. plus			Class T. B. minus			Class T. B. plus			Class T. B. minus			Class T. B. plus			Class T. B. minus			Total (Class T. B. plus)
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	
Discharged as cured	M. {	11	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F. {	14	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M. {	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F. {	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease arrested	M. {	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F. {	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M. {	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F. {	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease not arrested	M. {	17	12	13	6	31	10	2	5	—	7	8	6	5	—	11	8	2	9	1	12	18
	F. {	13	4	6	3	13	6	1	5	—	6	4	1	3	—	4	10	2	8	1	11	18
	M. {	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F. {	7	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR																						—
LOST SIGHT OF OR OTHERWISE REMOVED FROM DISPENSARY REGISTER																						—
DEAD	M. {	11	11	31	9	51	8	3	5	1	9	3	4	10	2	16	1	1	5	4	10	7
	F. {	9	5	17	—	22	4	—	7	1	8	4	—	6	3	9	1	3	2	4	9	6
	M. {	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F. {	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	.....	224	61	95	21	177	52	11	33	2	46	32	16	27	6	49	43	9	30	10	49	52

(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary at the end of 1929, arranged according to the years in which the Patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates	Previous to 1926				1926				1927				1928				1929										
	Bones and Joints		Abdominal		Other Organs		Peripheral Glands		Total	Bones and Joints		Abdominal		Other Organs		Peripheral Glands		Total	Bones and Joints		Abdominal		Other Organs		Peripheral Glands		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
ALIVE	Discharged as cured	Adults	12	5	2	3	5	12
			22	1	2	14
		Children	28	9	6	1	12
			24	2	4	3	15
	Adults	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Adults	7	3	1	2	1	7	—	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		12	2	—	8	2	12	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease not arrested	Children	11	2	3	3	3	11	1	—	1	5	3	1	3	12	3	1	—	2	6	2	2	1	—	6	11	
		11	5	1	2	3	11	—	1	3	4	—	1	—	2	3	2	1	—	4	3	1	—	1	5		
TRANSFERRED TO PULMONARY CONDITION NOT ASCERTAINED DURING THE YEAR	Adults	3	1	1	—	1	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Lost Sight of or otherwise removed from dispensary register	Adults	127	30	17	14	66	2	2	13	24	41	9	6	5	16	36	4	4	3	11	22	1	—	—	1	
			3	1	—	1	1	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
DEAD	Adults	5	1	1	1	2	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1	1	1	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Children	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		2	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals	271	64	39	41	127	271	4	5	18	33	60	15	12	14	25	66	12	7	5	21	45	15	7	3	10	35	

(3) RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) Average Number of Beds Available for Patients during the Year 1929.

	Observation.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanatorium" Beds.	"Hospital" Beds.	Disease of Bones and Joints.	Other Conditions.	
Adult Males	—	16	5	—	—	21
Adult Females	—	14	10	—	—	24
Children under 15	—	—	—	5 approx.	—	5
Total	—	30	15	—	—	50

(B) Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the Year 1929.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1.		Admitted during the year.		Discharged during the year.		Died in the Institutions.		In Institutions on Dec. 31.	
Number of Patients		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Adults	...	23	14	48	49	48	38	2	5	21	20
	Children	—	—	7	18	4	16	—	—	4	2
Number of Observation Cases	Adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	7	10	7	10	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	...	38	...	139	...	123	...	7	...	47	...

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

(4) Summary of Notifications during the period from the 30th December, 1928, to the 28th December, 1929, in the County Borough of Burnley.

Age-periods.	Notifications on Form A.												Total Notifications on Form A.
	Number of Primary Notifications.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65 and upwards	Total Primary Notifications		
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	1	—	9	11	7	5	11	2	1	47	70
„ Females ...	—	—	—	2	4	17	20	3	4	3	—	53	59
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	5	5	3	4	2	2	1	—	1	—	23	27
„ „ Females ...	—	4	6	1	7	2	5	2	2	—	—	29	37

Age-periods.	Notifications on Form B.					Number of Notifications on Form C.	
	Number of Primary Notifications				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications			
Pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
„ „ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	13

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

Age Periods.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary Males	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	7
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Non-pulmonary Males ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	4
„ Females ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
Death Returns	6	5
Posthumous Notifications	1	—
Transfers from other areas	1	—
Other Sources	2	—

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SHORT LIST CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY DURING 1929.

Deaths under 1 Year:—

	Legit.	Illegit.
M	81	4
F	61	1

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	776	85	33	20	17	28	73	244	169	107
	F	731	62	21	14	19	28	73	228	163	123
1 Enteric Fever	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2 Smallpox	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles	M	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet Fever	M	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	M	15	7	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	28	12	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria	M	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
7 Influenza	M	43	1	3	1	—	2	8	14	9	5
	F	25	—	1	—	1	—	3	12	5	3
8 Encephalitis Lethargica ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
9 Meningococcal Meningitis ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	44	—	—	1	—	7	17	16	3	—
	F	30	—	—	—	—	9	10	11	—	—
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	10	—	1	—	2	3	4	—	—	—
	F	10	—	2	—	1	3	3	—	1	—
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease	M	67	—	—	—	—	—	5	39	17	6
	F	91	—	—	—	—	—	6	50	27	8
13 Rheumatic Fever	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
14 Diabetes	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage. &c.	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	11
	F	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	15	5
16 Heart Disease	M	189	—	—	—	3	—	17	68	62	39
	F	182	—	—	—	—	2	16	49	57	58
17 Arterio-sclerosis	M	31	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	8	13
	F	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9	9
18 Bronchitis	M	43	4	1	2	—	—	2	10	17	6
	F	49	5	2	1	—	1	1	15	12	12
19 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M	71	20	19	6	1	3	2	15	5	—
	F	42	10	5	3	3	2	5	5	6	3

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SHORT LIST CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE—(Continued).

[illegible]



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Local Education Authority.

Medical Officer's Report 1929

THOMAS HOLT, M.D., D.P.H.,
School Medical Officer.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURNLEY.

Education Department.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year 1929.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE,

SIR,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report as School Medical Officer for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

There are no outstanding features to record. In all the branches of the school medical service an increasing amount of work has been carried out. The general health of the school child as shown by deaths, absentees, and infectious disease, shows little variation from the previous year. An average of 11% of the children were absent from school as against 9% in 1928. An epidemic of scarlet fever would most likely account for this. Though there was an epidemic of measles in 1928, the scarlet fever epidemic of last year would more than counterbalance this as a cause of absence of children from school. The figures are as follows:—

	1928	1929
Deaths, children (aged 5 to 15 years)	38	36
Infectious Diseases Notifications (aged 5 to 15 years):—		
Scarlet Fever	100	310
Diphtheria	52	71
Measles	525	84
Pneumonia	40	31
All forms of Tuberculosis	19	18
Percentage of Absentees	9	11·25

There are no great variations to note in the results of the routine inspections held at the schools by the Assistant Medical Officer.

At the routine inspections for cleanliness of the children carried out by the School Nurse some improvement is to be noted. In 1928 the percentage of very dirty children, i.e., those who were marked for exclusion from school, was 3%, whereas in 1929 this number was reduced to 1%.

The School Dentist inspected 825 more children than in the previous year, and at the Dental Clinic in spite of his limited accommodation he treated 376 more than in 1928.

The number of children attending at the Orthopædic Clinic shows a great increase, 133 as against 84 in 1928, and the attendances numbered 775 against 464. The Surgeon made 333 examinations as against 168 the previous year. The number of patients at the monthly visit of the Surgeon is now so great that a long waiting list has resulted. It will not be possible to overcome this difficulty until better accommodation at the Clinic is secured.

I wish to thank the members of the staff of the School Medical Service for their assistance during the past year, and also the members of the Special Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee for their kind consideration.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS HOLT,

School Medical Officer.

April, 1930.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

SCHOLARS.

Number of scholars on roll on the 31st December, 1929, 13,123.
Average attendance during year, 11,647.

TEACHERS.

Men, 87 ; Women, 289 ; Total, 376.

SCHOOLS.

Elementary.

Number of Council Schools	...	...	...	15
Number of Non-Provided Schools	...	...	13	
Number of Departments in charge of Head Teacher:—				
Mixed only	...	..	...	17
Boys only	...	..	...	2
Girls only	...	...	...	2
Mixed and Infants	..	..	...	6
Infants only	...	...	...	20

Secondary.

The Grammar School for Boys.
The High School for Girls.

Special Schools	5
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

School for the Blind and partially blind, School for the Deaf, the Open Air School and 2 Schools for the Mentally Defective children.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

This is situate at the Old Technical School in Elizabeth Street. Children can here obtain treatment for minor ailments, dental treatment, the correction of errors of refraction, X-ray treatment for ringworm, and orthopædic after-care. The total number of attendances at the various Clinics was 35,210.

The School Clinic was open on 298 days.

REPORT.

STAFF.

The Staff consists of:--

- The Medical Officer of Health, who is the School Medical Officer ;
- The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer, who acts as Assistant School Medical Officer ;
- Two Assistant Medical Officers of Health (ladies), who act as Assistant School Medical Officers ;
- One Ophthalmic Surgeon (part time) ;
- One whole-time dentist ;
- Three Health Visitors acting as School Nurses ; and
- One Dental Nurse ;
- Four Clerks.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

Records are kept by the Health Visitors of all children born in Burnley. These children are visited by the Health Visitors at intervals up to the time they go to school, and the histories thus obtained are filed. When a child therefore enters school at 5 years of age the corresponding card from the file is passed from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department to the School Clinic, and thus the examining Medical Officer has access to a history of each child from its birth. Records relating to the routine medical examination, dental examination, examination of the Ophthalmic Surgeon, if any, and special examinations and inspections whenever they occur, are kept so that at the end of the child's school life we have a complete medical record from birth to leaving school.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School Hygiene.—There are 9 schools of fairly modern construction and built by the Local Authority. The rest of the schools, 19 in number, are either rented by the Authority or are “non-provided.”

The lighting of the older buildings in some cases is not altogether satisfactory. The heating in all cases is satisfactory. The sanitary arrangements, with one or two exceptions previously noted, are satisfactory.

Sanitary Supervision.

During the year 418 visits have been paid by members of the Sanitary Staff to the Schools. 25 defects were noted ; 2 existed at the beginning of the year. 26 of these were remedied, leaving one still to be dealt with.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT THE SCHOOLS.

Three groups of school children have been examined in accordance with the Board of Education (Special Services) Regulations, which provides for the medical inspection of all children in public elementary schools as soon as possible in the twelve months following

- (a) their first admission ;
- (b) their attaining the age of 8 years ; and
- (c) their attaining the age of 12 years.

Each school has been visited once for this purpose.

Head teachers are given notice at every routine examination that they may submit any special cases not falling in the above code groups, which they desire the Medical Officer to see.

All children in the code groups and special cases who have a defect requiring treatment or are to be kept under observation, are re-examined at the schools after a suitable interval has elapsed.

The following table shews the number of children inspected under the various groups during the year, with a comparison for 1928.

Code Groups.

				Total		Total	
Entrants:		Boys	Girls	1929		1928	
Age 3 years	...	18	19	37	.....	30	
„ 4 „	...	182	154	336	.....	286	
„ 5 „	...	439	427	866	.....	1000	
„ 6 „	...	129	134	263	.. ...	295	
„ 7 „	..	43	54	97	.....	86	
		811	788	1599	.....	1697	
		—	—	—		—	
				Total		Total	
Intermediate:		Boys	Girls	1929		1928	
Age 8 years	...	674	701	1375	.....	1318	
„ 9 „	...	193	204	397	.....	236	
		867	905	1772	.....	1554	
		—	—	—		—	

Leavers:	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
			1929	1928
Age 12 years ...	362 ...	400 ...	762	916
„ 13 „ ..	108 ...	120 ...	228	260
„ 14 „ ...	1 ...	4 ...	5	1
	471 ...	524 ...	995	1177
Others	40 ...	54 ...	94	71
Total Routine Inspections	2189 ..	2271 ...	4460	4499

Other Inspections.

No. of Special Inspections:	1929	1928
At Schools	862	329
At School Clinic	2552	1836
	3414	2165

No. of Re-Inspections:		
At Schools	3485	5018
At School Clinic	1559	3085
	5044	8103

Details of the numbers examined at the various Schools appear in the Appendix.

Visits of the Medical Officer.

Appended below is the number of visits paid to the Elementary Schools.			
For Routine Medical Inspection	Morning 121 ;	Afternoon 62—	183
For “ Following up ” Defects	„ 43 ;	„ 6—	49
			232

REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine Inspection.

The following is a summary of the defects found in 1929 compared with the previous year:—

		1929		1928	
		No.	%	No.	%
1. Total Number of children inspected at routine inspection	4460	...	—	4499	...
2. Number of children suffering from					
Malnutrition	7	...	0.2	2	...
Uncleanliness	510	...	11.4	651	...
Skin Disease	147	...	3.3	107	...
External Eye Disease	110	...	2.5	48	...
Defective Vision					
(including Squint)	685	...	15.4	543	...
Ear Disease	73	...	1.6	26	...
Nose and Throat Disease ...	1040	...	23.3	484	...
Enlarged Glands	623	...	14.0	427	...
Defective Speech	24	...	0.5	4	...
Defective Teeth	1539	...	34.5	1088	...
Heart Disease	306	...	6.9	98	...
Anæmia	124	...	2.8	135	...
Lung Disease (Non-T.B.) ...	273	...	6.1	95	...
Tuberculosis:					
Pulmonary Definite	1	...	—	1	...
„ Suspected	41	...	0.9	7	...
Non-Pulmonary	12	...	0.3	3	...
Diseases of Nervous System ...	44	...	1.0	31	...
Deformities	435	...	9.8	195	...
Other Defects and Diseases ...	587	...	13.2	386	...

The percentage of children found to require treatment, excluding uncleanliness and dental disease, was 37.0 in the Entrants Group, 38.8 in the Intermediate Group, and 42.4 in the Leavers' Group; the percentage for the total code groups being 39.0, an increase of 4.1% on last year's figure.

A detailed list of the defects found at routine inspection appears in the Appendix to the report.

Uncleanliness.—As compared with 1928, the percentage of children who were unclean at routine inspection is lower—11·4 as against 14·5.

Of the 510 children, 385 had unclean heads, chiefly nits, and 125 were noted to have dirty bodies. At the special inspections 196 were noted as being unclean.

The routine cleanliness surveys by the School Nurse are a better guide as to the conditions obtaining in the various schools. During the year 31 visits were paid to 30 of the schools, and 11,430 children were inspected. In 123 instances the Nurse found vermin and advised exclusion of the children from school. On the basis of these inspections 1·1% of the children seen shewed evidence of infestation, as against 3% in 1928. In addition 1,190 children were found with nits only.

Minor Ailments.—Under this heading are included Skin Diseases, External Eye Diseases, etc. The figures are 5·8% as compared with 3·5% in 1928. These diseases are referred to under their respective headings.

Nose and Throat Defects.—Unhealthy conditions of the Nose and Throat were recorded in 1,040 or 23·3% of the children examined at routine inspections: an increase of 12·5% on the 1928 figures. Included are 662 where the tonsils were enlarged (14·8%) and 88 where adenoids were present. Both conditions were found in 75 cases. There were 215 other conditions.

At the special examinations 541 Nose and Throat Defects were noted. These included 285 cases of enlarged tonsils, 82 of adenoids, and 16 with enlarged tonsils and adenoids. There were 158 other conditions.

Tuberculosis.—1 case of definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 41 suspected cases were discovered at the routine inspection. Practically the whole of these were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer. A few, however, were kept under observation by the Inspecting Officer.

Other forms of Tuberculosis found were:—Glands 1, Hip 3, Skin 2, and other bones and joints 6.

Skin Disease.—At the routine examinations 147 cases of skin disease, including ringworm, were discovered, the percentage being 3·3, as compared with 2·4 last year.

The diseases noted were:—Ringworm 4, Scabies 13, Impetigo 45, Alopecia 2, Seborrhoea 5, Eczema 13, Intertrigo 14, Dermatitis 14, Urticaria 14, Erythema 4, Sclero Derma 2, Acne 6, Ichthyosis 3, Psoriasis 3, Sudamina 4, Pityriasis 1.

At special examinations 477 skin affections were revealed. These included 100 cases of Ringworm (Head 21, Body 79), 17 cases of Scabies, 255 with Impetigo and other conditions 105.

External Eye Diseases.—110 cases of inflammatory conditions of the external eye were noted at routine inspections, and 189 cases at special examinations. All were referred for treatment. The cases included Keratitis 5, Blepharitis 103, Conjunctivitis 78, Corneal Ulcers 15, Corneal Opacities 10, other conditions 88.

Defective Vision.—The routine test of vision is carried out in respect of the Intermediates and Leavers. The test is also applied to the Entrants when defective vision is suspected.

With respect to routine inspections, 582 children were found with defective vision, the percentage being 21·6 in the Intermediate Group (aged 8 and 9) and 18·2% in the Leavers. 359 of the cases were referred to the oculist. The rest were kept under observation. In addition there were 181 children noted with defective vision who were wearing suitable glasses; 28 Entrants, 82 Intermediates, 67 Leavers and 4 not coming in the above code groups.

There were also 233 cases of Defective Vision noted at special examinations, 216 of which were referred for treatment. The remaining 17 were kept under observation.

Squint.—103 cases of Squint were found at routine inspections and 62 amongst the special cases. With the exception of 43, all were referred for treatment.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—At routine inspection 33 children were found to be suffering from defective hearing and 40 from other conditions, i.e., Otorrhœa 19, and 19 with “wax in ears,” and 2 with Earache.

At the special examinations 132 cases were discovered, 32 being Defective Hearing; the others were chiefly Otorrhœa and “wax in ears.”

Dental Defects.—As usual, a large number of children, 1,539 or 34·5% were found to have dental defects at routine inspection. 1,534 of these were referred for treatment. 142 were also noted at special examinations, all of whom were referred for treatment.

Routine inspection by the Medical Officer does not give an accurate return of the prevalence of dental caries amongst school children. This is more fully shewn in the section dealing with dental treatment on page 25.

Deformities and Crippling Defects.—At routine inspection 124 children were noted as suffering from Rickets, 17 Spinal Curvature and 294 other deformities. Amongst these were 10 Tortocollis, Deformed Chest 88, Infantile Paralysis 3, Flat Foot 37, Round Shoulders 72. There were 72 defects amongst special cases: 29 Rickets, 2 Spinal Curvature, and 41 other forms.

Particulars of the Orthopædic scheme, and the work done during the year are given on page 21.

Clothing and Footgear.—The examining Medical Officer at routine inspections noted that in 36 instances children were insufficiently clad or their footgear was defective. 36 had dirty clothing. At the special examinations 13 had defective clothing or footgear, and 5 had dirty clothing.

Height and Weight.—The following table shews the averages compared with 1928 of the children examined at routine inspection.

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 5 Years.

	Boys			Girls		
	1928		1929	1928		1929
Number Inspected	464	...	439	...	536	...
Average Height in inches	41.1	...	41.5	...	40.6	...
Average Weight in pounds ...	38.3	...	40.5	...	36.8	...

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 8 Years.

	Boys			Girls		
	1928		1929	1928		1929
Number Inspected	633	...	674	...	685	...
Average Height in inches	47.7	...	48.1	...	47.8	...
Average Weight in pounds ...	51.6	...	53.1	...	50.5	...

Average Height and Weight of Children Age 12 Years.

	Boys			Girls		
	1928		1929	1928		1929
Number Inspected	471	...	362	...	445	...
Average Height in inches	54.6	...	55.6	...	54.9	...
Average Weight in pounds ...	71.2	...	74.4	...	71.8	...

THE INSPECTION CLINIC.

Inspection Clinics are held at the School Clinic on Tuesday, Thursday and on Saturday morning.

At this Clinic all absentees, not certified by private medical practitioners as unfit to attend school, are sent by the Attendance Officers ; also a number are sent by the teachers when they want advice as to the condition of the child which does not allow of waiting until the Medical Officer next visits the school.

In this way practically the whole of the children who are suffering from any ailment are kept under constant supervision ; in many cases the private medical practitioner refers children to the Clinic.

During the year 2,552 children attended the Inspection Clinic.

1,816 of the inspected children had defects of a trifling nature that exclusion from school was not necessary, but in 736 cases certificates of exclusion from school for varying periods were granted. The defects of the children who were excluded from school are given below:—

Defective Teeth	26	Nervous Diseases	25
Uncleanliness	10	Affections of the Urinary System	7
Ringworm	37	Minor Intestinal Parasites ...	2
Impetigo	118	Rheumatism	12
Scabies	17	Debility	86
Other Skin Diseases	30	Minor Intestinal Complaints ...	26
Eye Defects	72	Minor Ailments and Injuries ...	109
Ear Defects	18	Infectious Diseases	36
Nose and Throat Diseases...	90	Influenza	10
Enl. Cervical Glands (Non-T.B.)	71	Not yet diagnosed... ..	48
Heart Disease	22		
Anæmia	49		
Respiratory Diseases	103		
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	2		
Deformities	13		
Defective Speech	2		
		Total	1041

All the children who were excluded were referred for treatment and 246 of them received their treatment under the Authority's scheme. The rest were kept under observation and received their treatment otherwise. In 317 cases children were recommended to consult their own medical man.

The total number of attendances at the Inspection Clinic was 4,111.

“ FOLLOWING UP.”

When the Medical Officer finds a child suffering from some defect which requires attention, the parent, if present, is informed. If the parent is not present a written notice of the defect is made out, and is passed to the Head Teacher to send to the parent. If this notice does not have the desired effect the School Nurse is instructed to interview the parent and urge the necessity for securing appropriate treatment with instructions in all cases as to how such treatment may be secured. Where treatment may be obtained under the Authority's scheme the parents are informed. All children having been noted as suffering from a defect by the Medical Officer are kept on that officer's list for so long as they are considered to require either treatment or observation. When neither of these are required the child is struck off the list.

Children on the "defect list" are seen by the Medical Officer at every visit to the school, and as a result of these re-inspections by the Medical Officer, further visits by the School Nurse may be made.

The following shews the amount of work done.

No. of visits by the Medical Officer to schools:—

For re-inspection (i.e. to see children on defect list):

Morning 43, Afternoon 6—49.

Visits by the Nurse to schools in connection with Medical Inspection:—

Morning 122, Afternoon 83—205.

Visits by the Nurse to homes on account of

Dental Defects	...	...	...	...	2256
Defective Vision	...	...	...	...	611
Enl. Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	...	784
Orthopædic Cases	...	...	...	...	133
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	109
					—
					3893
					—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of Infectious Disease.

The School Medical Officer receives as Medical Officer of Health, notification of all cases of the notifiable Infectious Diseases occurring in the Borough and the necessary exclusion certificates under Article 53(b) of the code are forwarded to the School Attendance Department. A list of houses where there are cases of Infectious Disease is also sent daily to this Department.

The legally notifiable diseases amongst school children notified to the Medical Officer of Health were as follows:—

Disease.	No. of Notifications.	Deaths.
Smallpox	1	—
Scarlet Fever	310	4
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	71	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	15	3
Measles	84	—
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	31	—
Enteric Fever	1	—
Erysipelas	4	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—

With the exception of Tuberculosis, all cases notified by medical practitioners are visited by the Infectious Diseases Inspector. The cases of Tuberculosis are visited by the Tuberculosis Nurse.

Head Teachers are requested to inform the School Medical Officer of any case of sickness amongst school children coming to their notice. During the year notifications were received in respect of 114 cases of Whooping Cough, 95 Chickenpox, 5 Mumps, 14 Diphtheria, 48 Measles, 41 Scarlet Fever, and 25 other diseases.

No schools were closed by order of the Medical Officer of Health during the year. The children of one class at Heasandford School were excluded for two weeks on account of a case of Scarlet Fever in this class.

In accordance with the memorandum on closure of and exclusion from school issued by the Board in 1927, 8 certificates covering periods of low attendance, were issued. The total number of weeks to which the certificates related was 8. In all the instances the illness causing the low attendance was Whooping Cough and Influenza Colds.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The Local Authority provides treatment for the following defects.

At the School Clinic:—

Minor Ailments: Daily.

Dental Defects: Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and
Saturday morning.

Errors of Refraction: Friday.

Orthopædic: Thursday.

At Victoria Hospital:—

Operative Treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

Inspection Clinics are also held at the School Clinic by the Assistant Medical Officer on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The cases are either referred to their own doctor in case of children having a regular medical attendant, or are treated at the Clinic by the School Nurse in respect of minor ailments.

The work of the School Clinic is gradually increasing as will be seen by a comparison of the figures with those of previous years.

CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

Year.	Minor Ailments.	Ophthalmic.	Dental.	Inspection.	Nose and Throat.	Orthopaedic.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1923 ...	9,947 ...	1,034 ...	1,412 ...	5,164 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	17,557
1924 ...	10,433 ...	1,323 ...	2,254 ...	4,705 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	18,715
1925 ...	16,769 ...	3,029 ...	2,261 ...	4,623 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	26,682
1926 ...	18,570 ...	3,583 ...	3,156 ...	3,900 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	29,209
1927 ...	18,550 ...	3,326 ...	3,672 ...	4,032 ...	209 ...	14 ...	— ...	29,803
1928 ...	20,297 ...	3,329 ...	4,670 ...	4,305 ...	721 ...	464 ...	— ...	33,786
1929 ...	20,364 ...	2,981 ...	4,288 ...	4,111 ...	573 ...	775 ...	2,118 ...	35,210

Charges for Treatment.—The Board of Education require the Local Authority to make a charge for medical treatment where the income of the parents will allow of such charge. The following charges were decided upon:—

- (a) For each attendance at the Clinic for treatment of minor ailments, 1d.
- (b) For each attendance for Dental Treatment, 6d.

During the year the amount collected was £24 9s. 4d.: £17 14s. 0d. for Dental Treatment and £6 15s. 4d. for minor ailments. The total amount collected in 1928 was £34 19s. 10d.

Minor Ailments.—1,334 cases were treated by the School Nurse. This number includes 108 who were under treatment at the beginning of the year.

The following gives details of the number of cases and their attendances.

Diseases.	No. of Cases under treatment 1/1/29	Number of New Cases		Total No. of cases dealt with.	No. of Attendances.
		Referred Inspection Clinic	Referred School Medical Inspection		
SKIN:—					
Ringworm: Head	38	12	—	50	4,093
Body	4	69	2	75	1,287
Impetigo	5	140	23	168	2,053
Sore Head	2	63	10	75	778
Other Skin Diseases	8	50	10	68	1,225
EYE:—					
Blepharitis	3	42	17	62	943
Conjunctivitis	7	44	10	61	949
Iritis	1	—	—	1	3
Corneal Ulcer	1	7	1	9	143
Other Eye Conditions	—	23	1	24	196
EAR:—					
Other Ear Diseases	17	79	20	116	2,156
MISCELLANEOUS, e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, etc. ...	22	541	62	625	6,538
	108	1,070	156	1,334	20,364
		1,226			

In 1928 the Nurses dealt with 1,084 cases.

In addition to the minor ailments dealt with at this Clinic, it was ascertained that 468 cases were treated otherwise. These were

Ringworm: Scalp	...	...	...	16
Body	...	...	...	10
Scabies	...	...	...	29
Impetigo	...	...	...	49
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	121
Minor Eye Defects	...	...	...	86
Minor Ear Defects	...	...	...	42
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	115
				—
				468
				—

Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.—The Local Authority in May, 1927, inaugurated a scheme for the operative treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids. Dr. Snowball, the rhinologist of the Victoria Hospital, entered into an agreement to deal with these cases sent to him by the School Medical Officer, and the Victoria Hospital authorities agreed to afford him facilities to carry out treatment at the Hospital. The Victoria Hospital also deals with cases apart from the above scheme.

INSPECTION.—During the year the Specialist Medical Officer examined 142 cases.

98 were advised operative treatment.

20 were advised other forms of treatment.

19 were not advised treatment.

5 were deferred.

TREATMENT.—71 received treatment under the Authority's Scheme during the year—53 operative, and 18 other forms of treatment.

The total number of attendances at the Nose and Throat Clinic was 741, 573 being for treatment.

In addition, it was ascertained that 362 children had treatment apart from the Authority's Scheme, 125 of whom had operative treatment.

Orthopædic Treatment and Aftercare.—The scheme commenced on the 8th December, 1927. Children requiring Orthopædic treatment are referred by the School Medical Officer to the Specialist Officer, who attends once a month at the School Clinic. Aftercare is undertaken by a specially trained

nurse who attends at the School Clinic once a week. Hospital accommodation is available at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, for those children who require special forms of treatment or operation, and by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council, country hospital treatment is provided at Biddulph Grange Hospital for those who require prolonged treatment; this kind of treatment refers more particularly to cases of spinal curvature.

The parents are asked to contribute towards the cost of Hospital treatment, the provision of boots, splints, etc., according to their means.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

The following table is a summary of the work done during the year at the Clinic.

No. of sessions held: By Surgeon	...	...	11
By Nurse	...	...	37— 48
No. of individual children attended:			
Old Cases	...	...	62
New cases	...	...	71— 133
No. of children referred to Consultant Orthopædic			
Surgeon at Ancoats	...	...	16
No. of children recommended operative treatment	...	...	18
No. recommended other forms of treatment	...	...	128
No. of plasters made at the Centre	...	...	13
No. of surgical appliances, boots, irons, etc., supplied through the Centre	...	...	49
No. of children given remedial exercises	...	...	8
No. of children discharged	...	...	6
No. of children for whom treatment has been refused by parents	...	...	6

The table below shows the defects from which the 71 new cases seen at the Orthopædic Clinic were suffering:—

	School Clinic.	Referred from Child Welfare Clinic.	Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Total.
Paralysis: Infantile, Lower limb	4	1	—	5
Spastic: Hemiplegia	1	—	—	1
Paraplegia	2	—	—	2
Other Medical Neurosis:—				
Neuralgia	—	—	1	1
Functional limb	—	—	1	1
Rickets: Genu Valgum	6	3	—	9
Genu Varum	8	8	—	16
Generalised	—	1	—	1
Inflammations:				
Sub-acute Infective Arthritis	—	—	1	1
Synovitis	—	—	1	1

	School Clinic.	Referred from Child Welfare Clinic.	Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Total.
Tuberculosis:—				
Active: Knee	—	—	3	3
Spine	—	—	3	3
Osteitis	—	—	1	1
Arthritis	—	—	1	1
Ankle	—	—	1	1
Old: Ilium	—	—	1	1
Deformities, Congenital:				
Scoliosis	2	—	—	2
Dislocation of Hip	3	—	1	4
Dislocation of Hip and Coxa Vara	1	—	—	1
Metatarsus Varus	1	2	—	3
Deformities, Traumatic:				
Synovitis	—	—	1	1
Deformities, Other:				
Scoliosis	—	—	3	3
Pes planus	1	—	1	2
Pes cavus	1	—	—	1
Kyphosis	1	—	—	1
Miscellaneous, unclassified	—	—	5	5
	31	15	25	71

DETAILS OF TREATMENT RECOMMENDED DURING THE YEAR.

In 15 instances the Orthopædic Surgeon recommended admission to the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital. 15 were recommended to Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, for X-ray, and one for manipulations, 11 for Sunlight treatment, 5 Sanatorium treatment, 8 for stretchings, 24 for splints, 6 for boots, 3 for spinal tracing, 8 for plasters, 7 for other forms of treatment, 1 for varus strapping, 20 for X-ray at Burnley, 3 Hospital treatment, 4 Von Pirquet tests, 17 wedges, 3 operative, and 8 exercises.

Details of the Attendances at the After-care Centre and Ancoats are given below:—

Referred from	No. of Attendances at Orthop. Clinic.	Attendances at Ancoats.	Total.
School Clinic	489	7	496
Tuberculosis Dispensary	175	7	182
Child Welfare Clinics	111	1	112
	775	15	790

The 775 attendances made at the Orthopædic Clinic include 106 for remedial exercises and stretchings.

333 examinations were carried out by the Orthopædic Surgeon and 442 examinations by the Nurse.

Hospital Treatment.

The following table shews the number of Burnley children treated at Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital during the year.

					School Age.	Under School Age.
Inmates, 1st January, 1929	...	...	...	5	...	2
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	18	...	1
Discharged during the year	...	...	...	16	...	3
Remaining on 31st December, 1929	...	...	...	7	...	—
Average duration of stay of those discharged						
in 1929	...	...	...	...	120 days	203 days

The results of the work done during the year at Biddulph Hospital for Burnley children is shewn below:—

Defect.			No. of Cases Treated.		Cured.		Improved.		Stationary.
Infantile Paralysis	...		2	...	—	...	2	...	—
Spastic Paralysis	...	...	1	...	—	...	1	...	—
Deformities:									
Congenital	...	...	4	...	—	...	4	...	—
Other	...	...	1	...	—	...	1	...	—
Rickets	...	...	10	...	2	...	7	...	1
Osteomyelitis	...	...	1	...	—	...	1	...	—
			—		—		—		—
			19	...	2	...	16	...	1
			==		==		==		==

Other Forms of Treatment.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.—Of the 11 cases recommended during the year, 5 have had treatment at the Light Clinic at Bank Hall, 1 at the Victoria Hospital and 1 privately. 3 were indifferent and 1 was subsequently admitted to Biddulph.

Sanatorium Treatment.

Of the 5 cases recommended 3 have been admitted to Sanatoria.

PROVISION OF BOOTS, SPLINTS, ETC.—The following have been supplied:

- 39 Splints.
- 2 Calipers.
- 5 Boots tubed or wedges fixed.
- 2 Calipers repaired.
- 1 Knee Shield.

Tuberculosis.—Definite and suspected cases of the Pulmonary type in school children are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary, and, if necessary, receive treatment there, though a few find their way to outside institutions.

During the year the Health Committee obtained the approval of the Ministry of Health to utilize the Burnley Joint Hospital Board's Smallpox Hospital at Crown Point for cases of "closed" pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in school children. The hospital was used for this purpose from the middle of July to the middle of October. Arrangements were made for educational instruction to be given to the school children.

35 children were received into the hospital as follows:—

			Non- Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.	For Observation.
Males	—	...	4	...	7
Females	5	...	9	...	10

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Arrangements have been made, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, for a radiologist to undertake the treatment by X-ray of cases of Tuberculosis of the Skin and Glands.

9 school children were treated by him during the year: 6 cases of Lupus, and 3 with Tuberculous Glands.

Skin Diseases.—The majority of cases of Skin Diseases occurring amongst school children were dealt with at the Minor Ailments Clinic. Further particulars are given on page 19.

External Eye Disease.—Most of these defects are also dealt with at the Minor Ailments Clinic. Particulars are to be found on page 19.

Vision.—The Authority employs an Ophthalmic Surgeon to carry out refraction work at the Ophthalmic Clinic. He devotes one day per week (Friday) to this duty.

A course of Atropine drops is given by the School Nurse prior to the Ophthalmic Surgeon's examination. 1,526 attendances were made at the Clinic on this account.

598 new cases of defective Vision were enquired into last year. 454 of these attended the Ophthalmic Clinic for examination, and 395 children were given prescriptions. In 55 cases the Ophthalmic Surgeon did not advise glasses, and in 4 cases he decided that the glasses worn were suitable.

Parents are advised, after having obtained glasses, to present their children again at the Clinic to see if the glasses are according to the prescriptions issued. 393 children (10 were secondary pupils) were seen on this account during the year.

In addition to the new cases dealt with above, 264 children (12 secondary pupils) were re-examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon at a later date to see if the glasses obtained previously were still suitable. As a result 83 children were given re-prescriptions (4 were secondary pupils).

The total number of attendances made by the children at the Ophthalmic Clinic, including the 1,526 for atropine drops already referred to, was 2,981.

As a result of " following up " the cases that did not attend the Ophthalmic Clinic the School Nurse obtained the following information:—

Obtained prescriptions from own doctor or optician	46
Promised to see own doctor or optician	9
Parents indifferent	53
Left school or not traced	8
Cases being still followed up at the end of the year	28

It will be noted that in 53 instances the parents were indifferent.

The number of children who actually obtained glasses during the year was 370. Of these 333 were got through the Local Education Authority, in accordance with an arrangement with a local optician.

Dental Defects.—A whole-time dentist is employed. He holds 7 sessions each week for treatment and 2 sessions weekly at the schools for routine dental inspection.

The scheme which commenced in 1922 provides for the primary inspection of children aged 6 years and for their re-inspection yearly throughout school life. Parents of children are notified of any defect requiring treatment and are advised to consult their own dentist, or, if they so desire, to send the children to the School Dental Clinic.

Inspection.—86 half-days were devoted to inspection during the year. Inspection and re-inspection was confined to elementary school children of age groups 6 to 13 years inclusive, together with a few aged 14 years. 8,569 were examined and 6,174 or 72.1% had defective teeth as against 83.5% in 1928.

The following gives the number of children examined in each age group, together with the number with defective teeth.

Age Group	Total	Number Inspected		Not requiring Treatment		Number with defects requiring Treatment	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
6 Years ...	1019	508	511	119	135	389	376
7 „ ...	1484	746	738	224	206	522	532
8 „ ...	1386	683	703	184	194	499	509
9 „ ...	1507	713	794	211	238	502	556
10 „ ...	693	339	354	97	90	242	264
11 „ ...	931	476	455	144	116	332	339
12 „ ...	906	473	433	157	133	316	300
13 „ ...	627	309	318	68	76	241	242
14 „ ...	16	10	6	3		7	6
Total ...	8569	4257	4312	1207	1188	3050	3124

In addition to these inspections, 147 children attending the Special Schools were dentally inspected and 114 were found to require dental treatment.

831 special cases were also inspected by the Dentist at the Dental Clinic.

Treatment.—270 treatment sessions were held at the School Clinic, and 3,418 cases were dealt with as against 3,042 in 1928. 804 of the 3,418 were special cases referred by the School Medical Officer or teachers.

The following table gives an account of the work of the School Dental Clinic.

Attend- ances of Children	Fillings		Extractions		Anæsthetics Administered		Other Operations		
	Perm't. Teeth	Temp. Teeth	Perm't. Teeth	Temp. Teeth	General	Local	Scalings	Dressgs.	T'mts.
4288	2045	20	367	2982	3	2764	2	32	1406

“Following up” by the School Nurse.

The parents whose children have not attended the Dental Clinic as the result of having been notified of the need of dental treatment, are “followed up” by the School Nurse.

During the year 7,697 children were notified as requiring treatment, and the following gives the after-history of the cases:—

Attended School Dental Clinic	3418
Received treatment from own Dentist	180
Promised to attend own Dentist	921
Parents indifferent	2909
Treatment not advised	1
Left school or could not be traced	16
Left town	5
Deceased	1
Remaining to be followed up at the end of the year ...	246

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

School Camps.—A permanent camp is established at Hest Bank, near Morecambe. There is accommodation for 50 children. The place was utilised for 26 weeks and 642 school children were admitted, each for a period of two weeks.

Convalescent Home.—There is, at Lytham St. Annes, a Convalescent Home for the children of Burnley and District, built by the late Sir John Thursby. Accommodation for 12 children of each sex is provided. During the year 293 children were admitted, 191 of these being Burnley school children. Prior to proceeding to St. Annes 198 children were examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer at the School Clinic regarding cleanliness and freedom from infection.

Day Open-air School.—The Local Authority possesses a Day Open-air School which was established in October, 1918.

The school is situate in the grounds of Bank Hall and is built to accommodate 120 children. Approval for this number has been obtained from the Board of Education.

The children for attendance at this school are selected by the Assistant School Medical Officer who is also the Tuberculosis Officer, from those whose attendance at an elementary school is in most cases very irregular on account of their physical condition. This officer also acts as medical officer in charge of the school, which he visits twice weekly.

The routine of the school is as follows:—School opens at 9-0 a.m.; the children have breakfast on arrival. Lessons at 9-30 a.m., dinner at 12-15; rest hour in winter from 1 to 2 o'clock, summer 1 to 3 o'clock; lessons; tea 4-15. In winter the school is dismissed at 4 p.m. and at 5-15 p.m. in summer.

During the year 40 children were admitted for the following reasons:—

Pre-tubercular	...	...	...	...	...	14
Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	8
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	5
General Debility	...	...	...	...	...	7
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	2
Addison's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kidney Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						40
						—

In addition, 3 children who were temporarily discharged on account of illness, were re-admitted.

The average number on the roll was 119, and the average attendance was 107.

The School Nurse attends periodically for cleanliness inspection and daily for the treatment of minor ailments.

40 children were discharged during the year and the following table gives details respecting them.

Discharges from the Open-Air School during the Year 1929—*continued.*

Sex	Age on admis.	Length of stay	Average weight of normal child at similar age.	Weight on admission	Weight on discharge	Gain in weight	Average gain in weight of normal child at that age	Reason for Admission	Reason for Discharge
	years	yrs. mths	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
*F	9	3 3	55	46	49	3	24	Chronic Bronchitis	Absent the greater time owing to sickness.
F	10	4 1	62	52	68	16	35	Pre. T.B.	Age limit.
M	7	6 8	50	36	66½	30½	39	Anæmia, Adenoids	Age limit.
F	8	11	52	45	51	6	3	Pre. T.B.	Irregular attendance.
F	9	1 3	56	61	72	11	8	Pre. T.B.	Left town.
F	10	4 1	62	44½	77½	33	35	Anæmia, Pre. T.B.	Age limit.
M	8	1 10	55	47	59	12	11	Heart Dis.	Died.
F	9	5 7	56	58	97	39	46	Debility.	Age limit.
F	8	3 6	52	43	61½	18½	20	Chronic Bronchitis	Left town.
M	8	5 8	55	44	81	37	34	Pre. T.B.	Age limit.
M	10	10	68	44	45½	1½	4	General Debility	Left town.
M	10	1 10	68	52	67	15	8	Pre. T.B.	In hospital.
M	8	4 2	55	48	70	22	23	Chronic Bronchitis	Restoration of health.
M	9	3 10	60	45	69	24	21	Chronic Bronchitis	do.
M	8	1 10	55	47	59	12	11	Pre. T.B.	do.
M	8	1 3	55	45	53	8	7	Pre. T.B.	do.
M	8	2 0	55	39½	46	6½	13	Spinal Dis.	do.
M	10	1 2	68	46	53	7	5	Neurasthenia	do.
M	10	2 10	68	62	78	16	14	Pre. T.B.	do.
M	9	3 11	60	47	65	18	22	Pre. T.B.	do.
M	9	3 9	60	61	82½	21½	21	Chr. Br. Catarrh	do.
F	13	1 2	87	60	73	13	11	Anæmia	do.
F	9	2 10	56	40½	45½	5	19	Bronchitis	do.
F	9	3 4	56	48	79½	31½	25	Pre. T.B.	do.
F	8	1 3	52	41	49	8	5	Peritonitis	do.
F	11	1 9	68	66	82½	16½	16	Bronchitis	do.
F	11	1 11	68	59	78	19	18	Bone Dis.	do.
M	7	2 7	50	42	55	13	15	Peritonitis	do.
M	8	7	55	46	52	6	3	Pre. T.B.	do.
M	10	2 7	68	50	61	11	13	Chronic Bronchitis.	do.
M	7	1 9	50	38	47	9	9	Anæmia	do.
M	8	1 1	55	37	41	4	5	Chronic Bronchitis	do.
M	7	1 5	50	38	45	7	8	Peritonitis	do.
F	8	1 7	52	46	55	9	7	Peritonitis	do.
F	9	2 10	56	38	51	13	19	Peritonitis	do.
F	9	7	56	55	59	4	4	Anæmia Glands	do.
F	7	2 2	48	39½	49	9½	9	Pre. T.B.	do.
F	8	2 2	52	40½	53	12½	11	Pre. T.B.	do.
F	8	2 5	52	46	61	15	12	Pre. T.B.	do.
M	8	1 6	55	48	54	6	9	Chorea	Gone to Canada.

Average length of stay—2 yrs. 6 months. Average gain in weight per year—5·8 lbs.

* Absent for a very long time owing to abscesses and is not included in the average.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There is no Organiser of Physical Training employed.

The Board of Education Syllabus of Physical Training (1919) is used in the Schools.

The Local Authority possesses playing field at Cherry Fold, and these are utilized by the Schools in that district during the afternoons for recreative training and organised games.

School Sports.—Organised competitions take place each year in respect of football and cricket for the boys and basket-ball for the girls. Galas are held for swimming and certificates awarded to encourage the scholars. A Sports Carnival is also organised each year.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

The total number of children requiring to be fed was 225.

Both breakfasts and dinners are provided. During the year a total of 78,704 meals were supplied (31,620 Breakfasts and 47,084 Dinners). The number of meals supplied in 1928 was 81,049.

The arrangements are in the hands of the Special Services Sub-Committee, and the cases are selected by the application of a scale approved by the Board, taking into consideration income and number in family.

SCHOOL BATHS.

Wash Baths are not provided at any of the Elementary Schools. They are installed in the two Special Schools for the Mentally Defective and at the Open Air School.

The Baths Committee provide facilities by allowing the Elementary School Children the use of the Public Swimming Baths. The Education Committee arrange for the attendance of classes of children usually during school hours. 50,970 attendances were made at the three Swimming Baths, compared with 47,218 last year. In addition 13,092 attendances were made by boys on Saturday mornings.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

As in former years, teachers on being advised of the date when routine medical inspection is to take place, are asked to send written notice to the parents of the entrants, requesting them to be present at the examination.

The Intermediates and Leavers are also directed by the teachers to inform their parents of the intended examination. 990 parents or relatives of entrants attended, and the following is a summary of the illnesses of the children prior to entering school, which was obtained from the relative attending the inspection.

37.3%	of the children had suffered from Measles.
1.5%	Scarlet Fever.
0.9%	Diphtheria.
16.8%	Whooping Cough.
12.1%	Chickenpox.

Of the 1,599 entrants inspected, only 33.3% had been vaccinated.

As regards the Intermediate and Leaver Groups, in a few instances only were parents present at the inspection.

Parents are notified through the Head Teacher of all defects requiring treatment and advised to secure treatment through their own medical man or in suitable cases, at the School Clinic.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

All the teaching staff co-operate in following up cases requiring treatment, and in the notification of infectious and sickness cases amongst their scholars.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Teachers are instructed by the Director of Education to report twice yearly on given dates the names of all children in their Departments whom they desire to present to the School Medical Officer, with a view to admission to the Special Schools for Mentally Defective Children.

In addition to the mental cases, they are instructed to bring forward children with physical defects, i.e., those with markedly defective vision, deafness, crippling and epilepsy.

Cases are also referred to the School Medical Officer by the Assistant Medical Officers as a result of routine and special inspections.

Information regarding defective children not attending school is obtained through the Attendance Department.

Blind and Partially Blind.—The School for the Blind, situate at Tarleton House, has accommodation for 20 scholars. There are at present 15 children attending, of whom 12 are Burnley children, the rest being sent by neighbouring authorities.

Of the Burnley children there are:—

	Boys 2		Girls 10	
Totally blind	—	...	...	6
Partially blind	2	...	...	4

The Staff of the School consists of a Headmaster and a female Assistant. Medical and dental inspection of the pupils was carried out during the year.

During the year the Ophthalmic Surgeon examined 10 cases as to their suitability for the sight-saving class. 7 were suitable. 3 children were examined regarding admission to the Blind School and 1 for the Blind Workshop.

The after care of the blind children is dealt with by the Special Services Sub-Committee. A scheme for the further instruction of blind young persons between 16 and 21 years is now established, and the County Borough Council through the Sub-Committee maintain a Workshop at Tarleton House.

Seven Technical pupils are in attendance at the Workshop, four being Burnley pupils.

Deaf.—The Local Authority possesses a School for the Deaf: 22 children are receiving instruction here. 14 of them are Burnley children.

The particulars in respect of the Burnley children are:—

	Boys	...	...	9		Girls	...	5
Boys:	Totally Deaf	...	8		Girls:	Totally Deaf	3	
	Partially Deaf	...	1			Partially Deaf	2	

A Head Mistress and one Assistant constitute the Staff employed.

All the children were medically and dentally inspected during the year.

The after care of the Deaf children is in the hands of the Burnley Oral Society, and the Headmistress of the Deaf School is a member of that Society.

Mentally Defective Children.—There are two Special Schools for the Mentally Defective, one at Coal Clough and the other at Heasandford. Each school has accommodation for 65 scholars. The Staff at each school consists of a Headmistress and three assistants.

At the end of 1929, the number of children attending the Special Schools was 128—85 boys and 43 girls.

25 children were admitted and 36 were discharged during the year. The following are the particulars of those discharged:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Went to work	13	13
Transferred to Elementary School ...	3	3
Left at 16	2	2

The children have been medically and dentally inspected during the year.

The after care of children requiring supervision outside school life is dealt with by the Ladies' After Care Committee.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Pupils:—No on Roll: Boys 368 ; Girls 351. Total 719.

Teachers:—Men 18 ; Women 19. Total 37.

Medical inspection of secondary pupils was continued during the year, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health examining the boys at the Grammar School and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (lady) the girls at the High School.

Generally speaking, the procedure followed is that of the inspection of the children of the elementary schools. All pupils, on entering the secondary schools, are examined as soon as practicable after admission. This is only varied when the Inspecting Officer is satisfied that a recent complete examination has been made in the elementary school. Thereafter pupils are examined once a year.

The School Medical Officer is always available to the Principal for advice concerning pupils, who may have shewn signs of some ailment or disability which develops in the period between routine inspection.

During the year the following pupils have been inspected:—

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Ages	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Boys ...	3	24	31	13	2	—	—	—	—	73
Girls ...	1	23	62	71	61	72	26	11	1	328
Totals ...	4	47	93	84	63	72	26	11	1	401

Special Inspections at the Clinic:—

Boys	...	...	...	2
Girls	...	...	...	—

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A list of the defects found to require treatment or to be kept under observation is shewn in the Board's Table II.(A) of the Appendix.

Uncleanliness.—The standard of cleanliness in the Secondary Schools continues to be high, only 2 children out of 401 inspected being noted as requiring attention.

Minor Ailments.—These are referred to under their respective headings.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—In 44 instances enlarged tonsils were discovered. 9 were referred for treatment, and 35 were kept under observation. There were 3 other conditions of the Nose and Throat.

Tuberculosis.—No cases of Tuberculosis were discovered. There was 1 suspected case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

External Eye Disease.—There were no defects under this heading recorded.

Vision.—There were 76 cases of defective vision found, but only in 37 of the pupils was the defect so pronounced as to require treatment. 51 pupils were wearing suitable glasses.

Ear Disease and Hearing.—Defective hearing was found in 1 case, Otorrhœa in 1 case, and "Wax in ears" was present in 29.

Dental Defects.—100 pupils had some dental defects. All the cases were referred for treatment.

Crippling Defects.—16 of the pupils had some deformity. 3 Spinal Curvature, 55 Round Shoulders, 3 of Deformed Chest, 1 of Cleft Palate, 1 case of Flat Foot, 2 cases of Winged Scapulæ and 1 case of Rickets.

Heart and Circulation.—There were 17 cases of Heart Disease—organic 1; functional 16; also 31 with Anæmia.

Pupils requiring Treatment.—117 or 29·2% of the pupils had defects (apart from uncleanliness and Defective Teeth) which required treatment.

Height and Weight.—Records of the Height and Weight of the pupils were made, and the following shews the averages for each age group.

Average Height and Weight of Pupils at the High School for Girls.

	1929		Average Height.				Average Weight.			
	Number	Inspected.	1929	1928			1929	1928		
			inches.	inches.			lbs.	lbs.		
Age 11 years	23	...	56.2	...	56.7	...	70.0	...	78.1	
Age 12 years	62	...	58.9	...	60.1	...	86.1	...	87.4	
Age 13 years	71	...	60.7	...	60.7	...	100.4	...	92.8	
Age 14 years	61	...	62.4	...	62.1	...	104.7	...	106.4	
Age 15 years	72	...	62.9	...	62.3	...	116.3	...	107.2	
Age 16 years	26	...	63.2	...	62.9	...	110.6	...	110.5	
Age 17 years	11	...	64.5	...	64.1	...	128.4	...	120.8	

Average Height and Weight of Pupils at the Grammar School for Boys.

Age 10 years	3	...	55.0	...	—	...	72.5	...	—	
Age 11 years	24	...	55.0	...	—	...	71.2	...	—	
Age 12 years	31	...	57.1	...	—	...	78.9	...	—	
Age 13 years	13	...	59.6	...	63.0	...	87.1	...	100.8	
Age 14 years	2	...	61.0	...	64.0	...	92.5	...	106.5	

Infectious Disease.—During the year no action was necessary beyond the exclusion of a few pupils and 10 contacts.

Medical Treatment.—Notices are sent to parents through the Principal of the School when defects requiring treatment are found. In the case of minor ailments, errors of refraction and dental defects, the pupils are at liberty to attend at the School Clinic. The “following up” of defects found in pupils is primarily through the Principal.

The majority of the defects were treated privately, but in 23 instances the pupils attended the School Clinic, 3 for Dental Defects and 20 for Defective Vision. 10 attended again for inspection of glasses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.—There were no children or young persons referred to the School Medical Department for examination prior to granting a licence for employment out of school hours.

The officers of the School Medical Department are at the service of the Juvenile Employment Committee.

Special Enquiries.—No special enquiries relating to the School Medical Service were conducted by the Staff during the year.

Other Medical Examinations.—154 children were medically examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer at the Special Schools for Mentally Defective, Blind and Deaf, during the year.

689 children were examined at the School Clinic as to their suitability to go to Hest Bank Holiday Camp.

322 were examined as to their fitness to re-enter school after having had an infectious disease or being a contact case.

Deaths of School Children.—36 children between 5—15 years of age died during the year. Included are 5 from Diphtheria ; 4 from Scarlet Fever ; 1 from Influenza ; 3 other forms of Tuberculosis ; Respiratory Diseases, 5 ; Heart Disease, 4 ; 5 had accidental deaths, and 9 died from other causes.

APPENDIX.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES, YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

Table 1.—Return of Medical Inspections.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Elementary Schools.

Number of Code Group Inspections:—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,599
Intermediates	1,772
Leavers	995
Total					4,366

Number of other Routine Inspections	...	94
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(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

	At Schools.	At School Clinic.	Total.
Number of Special Inspections	... 862	... 2,552	... 3,414
Number of Re-Inspections	... 3,485	... 1,559	... 5,044
Totals	... 4,347	... 4,111	... 8,458

Secondary Schools.

(a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number examined	401
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(b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	2
Number of Re-Inspections	—
Total	...	...	...	2

TABLE II. (A)—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1929.

Defect or Disease.	Elementary Schools.						Secondary Schools.			
	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections by M.O. at School		Special Inspections by M.O. at School Clinic		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment
Malnutrition	7	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Uncleanliness: Head	382	3	19	—	144	—	1	—	—	—
Body	119	6	7	—	26	—	1	—	—	—
Skin- Ringworm: Head	3	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Body	1	—	2	—	77	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	13	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	45	—	32	—	223	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	82	3	17	—	88	—	2	—	—	—
Eye: Blepharitis	41	3	9	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	17	—	8	—	53	—	—	—	—	—
Keratitis	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcers	4	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	359	223	61	13	155	4	37	39	2	—
Squint	70	33	26	5	26	5	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	26	13	12	—	37	—	—	—	—	—
Ear- Defective Hearing	20	13	8	11	10	3	1	—	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases	38	2	10	1	89	—	30	—	—	—
Nose and Throat: Enlarged Tonsils only	200	462	23	94	54	114	9	35	—	—
Adenoids only	34	54	30	18	22	12	—	—	—	—
Enl. Tonsils and Adenoids	46	29	6	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	153	62	49	7	98	4	3	—	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	168	455	63	122	130	86	20	81	—	—
Defective Speech	19	5	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Defective Teeth	1534	5	67	—	75	—	100	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation:										
Heart Disease: Organic	84	28	4	—	29	1	1	—	—	—
Functional	39	155	2	3	35	—	3	13	—	—
Anæmia	82	42	34	10	86	5	11	20	—	—
Lungs: Bronchitis	10	—	3	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Others (Non-Tuberculous Diseases)	153	110	13	1	75	2	2	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Definite	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected	31	10	—	—	50	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Glands	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knee	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hip	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous System: Epilepsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	—	—
Other conditions	34	9	7	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities : Rickets	36	88	5	8	14	2	—	1	—	—
Spinal Curvature	11	6	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—
Other Forms	198	96	20	4	9	8	3	9	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases	483	104	143	9	1001	11	17	4	—	—
Totals	4555	2026	692	310	2777	259	243	205	2	—

(B.)—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Elementary Schools.

GROUP.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
Code Groups :			
Entrants	1,599	592	37·0
Intermediates	1,772	687	38·8
Leavers	995	422	42·4
Total (Code Groups)	4,366	1,701	39·0
Other Routine Inspections	94	34	36·2

Secondary Schools.

Secondary Pupils	401	117	29·2
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TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND (including partially blind).			
(i) Suitable for training in a school or class for the totally blind—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	—	4	4
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	1	1
At no School or Institution	2	—	2
(ii) Suitable for training in a school or class for the partially blind—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind... ..	2	6	8
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	2	—	2
DEAF (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).			
(i) Suitable for training in a school or class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	8	3	11
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
(ii) Suitable for training in a school or class for the partially deaf—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the deaf	1	2	3
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.			
Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Authority)			
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children...	85	43	128
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	8	5	13
Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year—			
Feeble-minded	—	—	—
Imbeciles	—	2	2
Idiots	—	—	—
EPILEPTICS.			
Suffering from severe epilepsy—			
Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	—	—	—
In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	1	—	1
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	2	3
Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools... ..	4	1	5
At no School or Institution	—	—	—

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.—cont.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.			
Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	1	1
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	1	1
Non-infectious but active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	8	15	23
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	3	4
Delicate Children (e.g., pre- or latent Tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Debility, Anaemia, etc.)—			
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open Air Schools	60	60	120
At Public Elementary Schools	67	89	156
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	4	2	6
Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	4	1	5
At Public Elementary Schools	9	8	17
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	6	6	12
Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease) e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease—			
At Certified Hospital Schools	3	2	5
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	90	94	184
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—

TABLE IV.—Return of Defects treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1929.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE
GROUP V.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.		Otherwise.	Total.
	Remaining under treatment on the 1st Jan. 1929.	New Cases.		
Skin :				
Ringworm—Scalp	38	12	16	66
Body	4	71	10	85
Scabies	—	—	29	29
Impetigo	7	236	49	292
Other Skin Diseases	8	60	121	189
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	12	145	86	243
Minor Ear Defects	17	99	42	158
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	22	603	115	740
Total	108	1226	468	1802

TABLE IV.—contd.

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (EXCLUDING MINOR EYE DEFECTS
TREATED AS MINOR AILMENTS—GROUP I.)

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Errors of refraction (including Squint) ..	454	46	—	500
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (ex- cluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	—	—	—	—
Total	454	46	—	500

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	395
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	46

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	333
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	37

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
53	125	178	255	433

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

Routine Age Groups	{	Aged 6 ...	1,019	}	Total ...	8,716
		„ 7 ...	1,498			
		„ 8 ...	1,405			
		„ 9 ...	1,534			
		„ 10 ...	707			
		„ 11 ...	951			
		„ 12 ...	919			
		„ 13 ...	651			
		„ 14 ...	27			
		„ 15 ...	5			
Specials	831
Grand Total					...	9,547

(b) Found to require treatment ... 7,119

(c) Actually treated ... 3,418

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination ... 2,088

(2) Half-days devoted to	...	...	{ Inspection 86 Treatment 270 }	Total ...	356
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...	...	...	...	4,288
(4) Fillings	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 2,045 Temporary Teeth 20 }	Total ...	2,065
(5) Extractions	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 367 Temporary Teeth 2,982 }	Total ...	3,349
(6) Administration of General Anæsthetics for Extractions	...	...	...	...	3
(7) Other Operations	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth 386 Temporary Teeth 1,054 }	Total ...	1,440

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses.	{ 2 Visit paid to 2 Special School. 29 Visits paid to 28 Elementary Schools.				
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by the School Nurses	11,430				
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	123
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	—
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken—					
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws	...	...	...	...	—

APPENDIX II.

Table shewing the Physical Condition of Children Examined at Routine Medical Inspection during 1929.

Disease or Defect.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.					Second-ary Pupils	Total
	En-trants	Inter-mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Specials		
Number of Children Examined ...	1599	1772	995	94	862	401	5723
Malnutrition ...	—	6	1	—	3	—	10
Uncleanliness: Head ...	90	212	72	11	19	1	405
Body ...	33	58	33	1	7	1	133
Clothing ...	12	20	2	2	5	—	41
Defective Clothing and Footgear ...	14	15	6	1	13	—	49
SKIN—							
Ringworm: Head ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Body ...	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
Scabies ...	8	3	2	—	—	—	13
Impetigo ...	21	18	6	—	32	—	77
Other Skin Diseases ...	36	34	14	1	17	2	104
EYE:							
Blepharitis ...	20	18	6	—	9	—	53
Conjunctivitis ...	7	4	6	—	8	—	26
Keratitis ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Corneal Opacities ...	—	3	3	—	4	—	10
Corneal Ulcers ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Defective Vision ...	5	382	181	14	74	76	732
Squint ...	46	40	17	—	31	—	134
Other Conditions ...	14	12	11	2	12	—	51
EAR:							
Defective Hearing ...	10	15	6	2	19	1	53
Other Conditions ...	12	17	10	1	11	30	81
NOSE AND THROAT:							
Enlarged Tonsils only ...	287	228	134	13	117	44	823
Adenoids ...	59	21	6	2	48	—	136
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	49	19	6	1	10	—	85
Other Conditions ...	125	64	23	3	56	3	274
Defective Speech ...	12	9	3	—	3	1	28
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	299	224	88	12	185	101	909
Defective Teeth ...	584	653	279	23	67	100	1706
HEART AND CIRCULATION:—							
Heart Disease: Organic ...	22	53	37	—	4	1	117
Functional ...	65	84	42	3	5	16	215
Anæmia ...	34	52	36	2	44	31	199
LUNGS—							
Bronchitis ...	6	3	1	—	3	—	13
Others (Non-T.B.) ...	149	81	32	1	14	2	279
TUBERCULOSIS—							
Pulmonary: Definite ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suspected ...	15	13	11	2	—	1	42
Non-Pulmonary: Glands ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Skin ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Bones and Joints ...	1	3	5	—	—	—	9
NERVOUS SYSTEM—							
Epilepsy ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Conditions ...	14	17	9	3	7	—	50
DEFORMITIES—							
Rickets ...	63	33	27	1	13	1	138
Spinal Curvature ...	—	8	8	1	—	3	20
Other Forms ...	59	109	110	16	24	12	330
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ...	157	211	139	8	134	21	670
TOTALS ...	2333	2747	1374	127	1002	448	8031
No. of individual children having defects... ..	1266	1456	775	66	801	278	4642

APPENDIX III.

Table shewing Number of Children Examined at each Elementary School.

SCHOOL.	Entrants	Inter- mediates	Leavers	Other Ages	Special Cases	Totals
Abel Street	59	104	39	3	34	239
Back Lane	28	15	11	1	8	63
Burnley Wood	70	141	84	25	83	403
Coal Clough	133	169	84	14	96	496
Fulledge	121	13	—	—	11	145
Habergham	22	30	15	1	5	73
Healey Wood	47	38	16	—	5	106
Hargher Clough	86	80	35	1	15	217
Heasandford	88	105	67	7	46	313
Lane Head.....	44	31	12	1	4	92
Lionel Street	106	100	47	3	38	294
Pickup Croft	14	4	—	—	15	33
Red Lion Street	20	44	30	—	33	127
Rosegrove	45	84	65	4	36	234
St. Andrew's	40	50	29	1	41	161
St. Augustine's	11	5	8	1	7	32
St. John's (R.C.)	35	42	25	5	15	122
St. Mary's	51	111	83	1	48	294
St. Mary Magdalene's ...	62	50	29	3	41	185
St. Peter's	35	55	30	1	44	165
St. Stephen's	51	53	49	2	32	187
St. Thomas's	47	28	—	—	12	87
Stoneyholme	147	124	72	12	50	405
Todmorden Road	—	115	92	4	46	257
Holy Trinity	129	62	28	3	43	265
Sandygate	—	26	21	1	9	57
Whittlefield	73	57	—	—	5	135
Wood Top	35	36	24	—	40	135
TOTALS	1599	1772	995	94	862	5322

